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A LADY desires a re-engagement as GOVERNESS. Advanced English, music, Parisian French, superior drawing, some German, water-colours. £50.—£60. Disengaged after Christmas. Address S. A., Miss Frost, Church-end, Finchley, N.

A LADY (twenty-seven) desires RE-ENGAGEMENT (boys preferred). English, French, Latin, German, music. £35. Address Miss Calrow, Meifod Vicarage, Welshpool.

AN experienced GOVERNESS (twenty-nine) requires a re-engagement after Christmas. Thorough English and French, good music (performer), drawing, needlework. Excellent references. Address M., 37, Church-terrace, St. John's, Bury St. Edmunds.

MACKESON'S GUIDE to the CHURCHES of LONDON and its SUBURBS for 1882 (Published with the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Rochester, St. Albans, and Bedford), contains names and addresses of Clergy, readers, organists, choirmasters, and full details as to services, ritual, music, hymn books, architecture, organs, bells, &c., of every church within twelve miles of London.

METZLER, 37, Great Marlborough-street; PARKER, Southampton-street, Strand; WALTER SMITH, 34, King-street Covent-garden; and of all Booksellers.

WANTED, by a Vicar's Daughter, holding Cambridge certificates, a situation as GOVERNESS. English, French, German (acquired in Germany), drawing. Highest references from former situations. Apply T. C. C., Gayton Vicarage, Lynn, Norfolk.

WANTED, a LADY-SUPERINTENDENT, to take charge of a Home for troublesome Girls near London. Apply by letter to Mrs. Mark Hammond, 21, Granville-place, W. A room could be found in the institution for a relative.

CAN any Lady recommend a trustworthy, experienced NURSE, about twenty-five? Three little children. Address Mrs. Watson, Starston Rectory, Harleston, Norfolk.

CAN any Lady recommend a really trustworthy, thorough HOUSEMAID, who has lived in well-ordered households, and is accustomed to the care of valuable china, not under twenty-three, to help in the pantry? Footman kept and assistance given in the housework. Must be an early riser and good needlewoman. Also a strong, active GIRL, of good character, between sixteen and eighteen, to assist the cook and housemaid. Must be members of the Church of England. Address Mrs. W., 40, Elm-park-gardens, London S.W.

CAN any one recommend a nice, healthy, steady Girl (eighteen), for HOUSEMAID, with one other servant, in small home? Good needlewoman, and been out. Required immediately. Write particulars S. S., Earle's, 5, Victoria-grove, Kensington.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady desires RE-ENGAGEMENT, where one or more servants are kept. Thoroughly domesticated, good needlewoman, and can superintend plain cooking. Highest references.—C. M., 13, High-street, Colchester, Essex.

WANTED, situations for Two Girls of sixteen as UNDER-NURSES, or Housemaids. Can sew well. Also for a BOY, sixteen, in house or garden. Not out before. Address Mrs. Carpenter, Moorland, Bromham, Bedford.

A GENTLEMAN recommends, as GROOM, a Youth of sixteen. Excellent stableman, and been four years under his coachman.—Rev. S. Browne, Bolton Lodge, Edgbaston.

UNDER-FOOTMAN, aged 18; PAGE under a butler, aged 13½. Recommended by Rev. A. Cumming, Whorlton Vicarage, Northallerton.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the Chamber on Thursday the Government proposed a vote of 10,000f. for a public funeral to Louis Blanc, at Père la Chaise, and this was agreed to by 380 votes to 85. A million francs were voted for the relief of sufferers from the floods.

Further progress was made with the Budget. On the fine-art estimates, M. Delattre, Deputy St. Denis, animadverted on the divining for rod experiments in the cathedral, which experiments are believed to have suggested the robbery in the sacristy. M. Tirard replied that the Government had had no share in this ridiculous business. The treaty with the sorceress was concluded in January, 1881, by an official who had since been superannuated, but was not acted upon till she could deposit 200f. guarantee; and as soon as he himself heard of the experiments he put a peremptory stop to them.

Four "immortals" were elected on Thursday, two by the Academy and two by the Senate. In neither body was there any contest. The Academy had to fill up the seats of M. Charles Blanc and M. de Champagny. M. Pailleron, the dramatist, whose *Monde où l'on s'ennuie* has already run 200 nights at the Français, and M. de Mazade, the chronicler of the *Revue des deux Mondes*, walked over the course. Both had been unsuccessful candidates on a previous occasion.

The Senate had to fill up the life seats of Admiral Pothuau and Baron de Larcy. Such vacancies are filled up in rotation by the Left Centre and Advanced Left. The Left Centre chose M. Bardoux, ex-Minister of Education, who lost his seat in the Chamber fifteen months ago; the Advanced Left, M. Clamageran, a Councillor of State, economist, and Protestant. The former received 163, and the latter 143 votes. The Reactionaries have abandoned as hopeless any attempt to contest these vacancies, even when, as in M. de Larcy's case, the deceased Senator belonged to their ranks.

M. Gougeard, a writer for the *République Française*, who a year ago resigned his seat on the Council of State to become M. Gambetta's Minister of Marine, will take M. Clamageran's place in that body, thus recovering his old position.

Another step in the anti-religious path pursued by France just now is the abolition of chaplains in the hospitals of Paris. This measure is to be consummated on New Year's Day.

The *Voltaire* says that Lord Lyons informed the Foreign Minister on Wednesday that England will not impede French action in Madagascar. This information, however, is not in accordance with that generally credited in the best-informed circles.

M. Louis Blanc, the well-known Republican leader, died on Wednesday morning at Cannes, aged 71. Jean Joseph Louis Blanc was born in the parish of San Sebastian, at Madrid, on October 29, 1811. His family, originally from Roverga, in Corsica, had suffered severely in the French Revolution, and its head had been put to death during the Reign of Terror. His father was Inspector-General of the Finances in Spain under the Government of Joseph Bonaparte, and his mother, *née* Estelle Pozzo di Borgo, was a sister of the celebrated diplomatist. After the fall of the Empire young Louis was brought to France, and received his education at the College of Rodoz, which he left at the time of the revolution of 1830. Being then not quite 19 years of age, he found himself obliged to seek the means of living, and began by giving lessons in mathematics. At the same time, a small allowance which he received from his uncle, Ferri Pisani, enabled him also to continue his studies. In 1831 he entered, as a clerk, the office of an advocate of the Royal Court, and about this period M. de Flaugergue, an old friend of his family, and who had been President of the Chamber of Deputies, began to instruct him in political life. He was entrusted in 1832 with the education of the son of M. Hallette, an engineer in Arras, and resided consequently in that town for two years. Here he published in the *Progrès du Pas de Calais* several political and literary articles, while he also wrote three works which were crowned by the Academy of Arras. These were the poem of "Mirabeau," another on the Hotel des Invalides, and the "Eloge de Manuel." After this he came to Paris, and was soon engaged on political journals, writing for the *National* and for the *Revue Républicaine*, which latter journal was suppressed by the laws of 1835. He then wrote for the *Nouvelle Minerve*, and in 1836 became chief editor of *Le Bon Sens* until 1838, when he founded the *Revue du Progrès*, in which he first published *The Organisation of Labour*. A memorable circumstance happened to him at this time. He was returning home to the street Louis-le-Grand one evening in October, 1839, a few days after he had published a review of *Les Idées Napoléoniennes*, when he was suddenly assailed by some unknown dastard, who stabbed him repeatedly and left him for dead upon the pavement. He, however, speedily recovered from his wounds. The author of this cowardly attempt at assassination was never discovered. This incident was the origin of M. Dumas's celebrated *Corsican Brothers*, the main subject of which is the preternatural sympathy of two brothers. M. Louis Blanc had a twin-brother, who was at that time in Spain, and who felt strange pains, as if from blows in the same part of his body and at the same moment as his brother in Paris, and before information reached him he had already written to know if any misfortune had occurred. Relinquishing through an affront, it is said, the diplomatic profession, which he had proposed for himself, he resolved to devote his talents to the service of those to whom they might be of value. The humble employment of clerk in a notary's office was the first resource that offered itself to the man of genius. He subsequently found more congenial occupation as tutor in a private family, and shortly afterwards made his way to eminence among the journalists of Paris. With the Revolution of February an opportunity offered to put in practice the doctrines he had advocated in his recent work, *The Organisation of Labour*. He proposed, by means of a Government loan, to create social workshops for all the most important branches of national industry upon a novel plan, which, however, failed like many other theories unsupported by facts. The part that Louis Blanc performed in the stormy days of 1848 has become matter of history. He was a member of the Provisional Government from February to May. In September the Assembly ordered him to be prosecuted for conspiracy, and after some narrow escapes from the National Guards and other dangers M. Louis Blanc quitted France on his way to England. Here he lived in retirement, actively employed in writing his great work, *The History of the French Revolution*, which was published in twelve volumes. In 1865 he married, at Brighton, Miss Christina Groh, who died at Paris in 1876. While in England he acted as correspondent to several French journals. He returned to France on the fall of the French Empire in 1870, not having taken advantage of the permission to do so granted in 1869. In Paris he was urged to return to London and endeavour to excite the sympathies of the British Government in favour of France, but the investment of the city prevented the realisation of such a project, even had he consented to undertake the attempt. He was elected the first of forty-three Deputies for the Seine to the National Assembly, and there protested against the peace. Since the peace he has sat in the Chamber at the Extreme Left, and in 1879 strongly supported Victor Hugo's proposal of an amnesty for the political prisoners.

GERMANY.—The leading merchants have prepared a petition praying the Government to exert its influence to hasten the junction of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman railways, so as to open a new route from England, through Germany, *vid* Salonica, to India.

The Imperial Parliament has just been presented with the statutory annual memorial on the execution of the Socialist Law of October, 1878. The state of the Social Democratic movement in Germany, says the report, is by no means such as to warrant the conclusion that it is being extinguished or even worn out. The discomfiture caused in the ranks of the Anarchists immediately after the issue of the penal enactments against them is beginning to disappear; and the last Imperial general election was marked by an outburst of the flames of the revolutionary organisation. The Moderate party among the Social Democrats are out-voiced by the Extremists; and the agitation of the latter continues as before by speech and writing. The fugitive sheets issued by the Anarchists are, perhaps, less numerous than before; but periodicals like the *Freheit* and the *Social Democrat* are smuggled into the Empire on as great a scale as ever, no fewer than 13,000 copies of the latter print having been confiscated in Germany in the space of three months. The followers of Johann Most in Germany are rapidly waxing in numbers, and the Polish inhabitants of Prussia are being worked upon by well-known agencies in London. In Hamburg and Altona the Socialists have been particularly busy and successful, despite all the efforts of the police, and notwithstanding the minor state of siege, which had, therefore, to be prolonged for another year. In Berlin itself the agitation has fluctuated, owing to the detection and expulsion of some of its ringleaders, the removal of whom, it is found, invariably paralyses for a time anarchical efforts. Means, however, were found to disseminate about 20,000 copies of a forbidden address "to the working men of Berlin," printed probably in Saxony, which violently assailed the "quackery of State Socialism" and denounced the injustice of "exploitation." At present there is a deceptive calm on the sea of Socialist agitation in Berlin; but there are certain sure signs that the undercurrent is still moving. Leipsic, too, as the centre of the book trade, and for other obvious reasons, continues to maintain its evil reputation as a nest of Social Democrats, of whom no fewer than eighty had to be expelled the city in less than a year—apart from societies dissolved and publications confiscated. The only effect, however, of these measures (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) is, that the organisation against which they were directed is less compact than before, though just as active. "It cannot be asserted that the Social-Democratic movement has hitherto lost in internal strength and importance. The conviction, on the other hand, is irresistibly forced upon the Government that the remedial results already achieved can only be preserved by continuing its repressive measures." These words apply more especially to Leipsic; but, to judge from the tenour of the whole report, they would equally characterise the present state of the Social-Democratic movement throughout Germany. The repressive law of October has now been in force for four years, and this is the result.

RUSSIA.—The Government have ordered 150,000 revolvers from abroad to arm light cavalry.

EGYPT.—The mode of procedure in the case of Arabi was finally resolved upon at a Council of Ministers held at Cairo on Saturday, under the presidency of the Khedive. At the close of the council, Ismail Pasha Eyoub, President of the Commission of Preliminary Inquiry, informed the counsel for the defence that the Commission intended to bring before the court-martial only the charges based on Section 96 of the Ottoman Military Code and Section 59 of the Ottoman Penal Code. By these it is enacted that any persons who, to the number of eight, shall revolt, and, having so revolted, refuse, on receiving a lawful order from their superior, to desist from such revolt, shall be punished with death. So also any person who retains, against the order of the Government, any military command, and any commander who keeps his forces under arms after the Government has given orders for their disbandment, shall be punished with death. Mr. Broadley, on the part of the defence, replied that he had no objection to the proposed charge being sent before the court-martial, without any further delay or investigation. The Commission thereupon presented a report in the above sense to the court-martial, which decided to meet on Monday morning at nine o'clock. The following account of the proceedings at the court-martial is given by the *Standard's* correspondent:—

"Some time before the appointed hour a small and distinguished audience collected in the large hall of the Old Daira building. Among them were Generals Alison and Dormer, Lord Charles Beresford, several secretaries of the British Embassy and officers of the garrison, some of whom were accommodated with seats on the bench. Soon after nine Mr. Broadley and Mr. Mark Napier came in, in wig and gown, being followed by Sir Charles Wilson, who has watched the proceedings throughout on behalf of her Majesty's Government. All took up their appointed places as soon as the court, consisting of seven officers in full uniform, under the presidency of Reouf Pasha, entered. Arabi was then brought in under escort, rom the adjoining prison. All eyes were directed towards him as with firm step he walked up to the prisoners' dock. He was wonderfully changed—almost, indeed, so as to be past recognition—since I last saw him, seven months ago, in the zenith of his power; but there is the same powerful head, with massive brow and deep dreamy eye, while the beard grown during his imprisonment has served to conceal his rather heavy under-jaw. He looked pale, and a nervous quivering of the lips occasionally betrayed emotion, as he stood prisoner before a tribunal composed of men who but a few weeks ago were the pliant instruments of his supreme will. The President of the tribunal also betrayed an awkward consciousness of being in a false position, having been a member of the National Administrative Council at Cairo during the late war.

"The President read the charge above quoted, and called upon the prisoner to plead. By way of reply, Arabi handed a letter to Mr. Broadley, who, rising, said in French, 'Your Excellency, the accused, of his free will, and by the advice of his counsel, pleads guilty to the charge just read.

"The Court immediately adjourned till three in the afternoon, when it met again to pass sentence. Arabi, who throughout the brief proceedings maintained a calm, dignified attitude, was brought into the dock.

"The President then read the following sentence:—'Considering that Ahmed Arabi Pasha has confessed having committed the crime of rebellion, a crime dealt with under Article 92 of the Ottoman Military Code, and Article 59 of the Ottoman Penal Code: considering that after such confession there only remains to apply the articles already quoted, which punish with death the crime of revolt: for these reasons the Court unanimously condemns Ahmed Arabi Pasha to death for the crime of revolt against his Highness the Khedive by the application of the articles aforesaid. The Court orders this sentence to be submitted for the sanction of his Highness the Khedive.' Reading still from the same paper, the President proceeded to deliver the following decree of the Khedive:—'We, Khedive of Egypt, considering that Ahmed Arabi Pasha has been condemned to death by a sentence of the court-martial bearing to-day's date: considering that there are grounds, for reasons to us personal, to exercise in favour of the said Ahmed Arabi Pasha the right of clemency specially belonging to us, have determined and hereby decree that the penalty of death against Ahmed Arabi Pasha is commuted into perpetual banishment from Egypt and its dependencies. This commutation shall have no effect, and Said Arabi Pasha shall be liable to the punishment of death if he returns to Egypt or its dependencies. Our Ministers of the Interior, of War, and of Marine are charged, each within the limits of his office, with the execution of the present decree.'

"The Court then rose. The prisoner was escorted back to his cell. It is understood that the English Government will settle with the Egyptian authorities the place of exile. The exact decisions arrived at with regard to the other political prisoners are not yet allowed to transpire; but they will all be dealt with in the same spirit as Arabi, who, to his credit be it said, has throughout the negotiations during the last few days refused to accept any exceptional advantages for himself to the exclusion of his friends and associates, whose good or evil fortune he declared himself equally determined to share.

"Criminal offenders such as Suleiman Samy, whose confession, according to the Ottoman Code, establishes his own guilt, but is not valid against his accomplices, will be transferred to Alexandria, there to pay penalty for the crimes of which he vainly sought to cast the responsibility upon innocent shoulders."

Mahmoud Pasha Sami, Ali Pasha Fehmi, Abdallal Pasha, and Toulba Pasha were condemned to death by the court-martial on Thursday, but the sentence has been commuted by the Khedive into one of exile.

Osman Fauzi Pasha and Hassan Moosa Akab were examined before the Commission of Inquiry on Wednesday. Mr. Broadley defended both prisoners. It is alleged that the Princess Zeineb, sister of Halim Pasha, sent large sums from Constantinople to Akab, through Osman Pasha, in bills, with the object of bribing the chiefs of the National party to favour the Prince's claim to the Khedival throne; but it appears that Akab kept the money, confining his efforts to promises and small presents. Most of the money received by him is in a London bank. Neither of the accused admitted the source of the numerous bills which they had received. The inquiry lasted all day.

It is said there is no truth in the assertion that Gibraltar or Guernsey is the probable destination of Arabi. It may, however, be safely predicted that he will not be sent to any part of Europe. Exaggerated reports as to the amount of his allowance are also current, but it will probably be limited to the supply of his actual necessities.

The Cairo Hospital returns for the first five days of December show that there were 284 fresh entries, six deaths, and 856 patients remaining. These figures indicate some amelioration in the condition of the troops, the more so as the cases now coming in present less severe forms of illness. The number in hospital remains large, as the patients, even when convalescent, are unfit for duty for several months after suffering from enteric fever.

The report of the Surgeon-General states that the sickness is mainly attributable to the natural results of a campaign which, although short, was conducted in circumstances peculiarly trying to the health of the troops. He further asserts that no sickness is directly traceable to the inferior quality of the liquor supplied at the local grog shops; but, seeing that its effect must be, upon the whole, deleterious, he recommends that beer should be supplied at the regimental canteens, even below cost price. The sobriety and general conduct of the men are beyond all praise—a fact which is fully recognised by the residents.

This health question is receiving the careful attention of Sir Archibald Alison and his Staff, and nothing is omitted which is likely to contribute to the health and comfort of the soldiers. The returns for all the forces show that there are 2,000 men on the sick list out of a total force of 13,703; but from these 600 may be deducted as convalescent—leaving about 10 per cent. ill. This proportion is equal among officers and men, and the number is mainly due to the cavalry and artillery, who have 25 per cent. sick.

PORTUGAL.—A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

"The relations between the Vatican and the Portuguese Government are in a critical state. For some considerable time past a number of Sees have been vacant, the Nuncio refusing to accept the nominees of the Government, who were all of decidedly liberal tendencies. Among other Sees was the Patriarchate of Lisbon; the present Patriarch, Cardinal Cardoso, wished to resign on account of his age and infirmities, but as it was impossible to arrive at any determination as to his successor, his resignation was withheld, and the Patriarchate has been administered by the Vicar-General, himself an Archbishop. The present Nuncio, Monsignor Masella, succeeded the late Cardinal Sanguini in 1879, and has ever since in vain attempted to arrange the difficulties. As neither party would give way the Sees have remained vacant. The Government have now suppressed six of the Bishoprics, and threatens to give the Nuncio his passports should he continue to refuse to accept their nominees to the remaining ones. A few days ago when his Excellency called on the Minister of Grace and Justice, the official received him sitting and smoking. The sentry at the door called him one of those disgusting names so often applied by the Lisbon roughs to priests. This will give some idea of the treatment received by the Nuncio, against which it is said that a protest will be made by the Corps Diplomatique. The probable result of the whole affair will be the suppression of the Hierarchy in Portugal, and the establishment of Vicariates Apostolic, thus declaring Portugal to be a 'missionary country.' This would be severely felt by the great bulk of the people, as the Portuguese Bishops have always enjoyed great ecclesiastical privileges. The Patriarch of Lisbon has more than any one except the Pope; and the Archbishops of Braga have always claimed the primacy, not of Portugal only, but of the whole Peninsula. The Nuncios of the Court of Lisbon have always been the 'protectors' of three institutions belonging to English subjects: to wit, a college for the education of Roman Catholic priests for England, which has about fifty inmates; and two convents belonging to the Irish province of the Dominican Orders, one for monks and one for nuns. These Irish Dominicanesses have the education of the daughters of the *élite* of Portugal."

MEXICO.—Intelligence received here announces that a band of Indians have massacred a party composed of thirty-four Mexicans and Americans in the State of Chihuahua.

SOUTHERN ITALY.—The *Times* correspondent writes from Naples, Nov. 26:—"The fugitives from Egypt still linger here, and supplies are distributed to them regularly by the committee appointed for the purpose. It is, however, a miserable pittance which is doled out to them, scarcely sufficient to keep body and soul together, and all are anxious to start for Alexandria. Many have already left by Rubattino's boats, and on Thursday the *Arabia* carried off many more. The last convoy will leave on the 30th inst., by which time nearly all the fugitives will have left. The rule adopted by the Government has been to discourage the emigration of those who had not the means of living, or who were not engaged by responsible masters; and at the same time a free passage was given to such as were too poor to pay for it. Italians, and especially those from Southern Italy, will, perhaps, be a more useful addition to the population than natives of any other country. The climate is very similar to their own, and thus there is hope that they may be exempted from many of the maladies to which northerners are more likely to fall victims. If not as robust as our own countrymen they are capable of enduring long and continued labour, and are remarkable for their ingenuity and imitative faculty. I speak more especially of the natives of this southern province. The subscriptions for those who have suffered from the inundations in the north now amount to nearly 113,000 lire, a large sum considering the habits and circumstances of the Southerners. And if so much kindly and sympathetic feeling has been created between the two extremities of Italy, the disasters of Lombardy and Venice may be regarded almost as a national good. The local journals have frequently alluded with regret to the increasing number of suicides which take place here. That of Cavaliere Soruillo last week, the Austro-Hungarian Consul, has been followed this week by several others. Disappointed affection is one of the great motives; another is the terrible struggle of one class to tread on the heels of another, terminating in poverty and misery; but we must look deeper still for the origin of an evil which has been greatly on the increase for the last twenty years. Travellers intending to come so far south as Naples may feel assured that the public health is good and that precautions are taken to preserve it so. A French vessel arrived here a few days since with a sailor reported to be ill of the smallpox. The inspector of public health went on board and ordered him to be taken off to a hospital set aside for such cases. It proved, however, that he was not affected by the disease. The weather is very mild, and scarcely a day passes in which we have not an abundance of rain."

ZULULAND.—According to a *Standard* telegram from Durban, the Governor of Natal is understood to be busily engaged in arranging for the return of Cetewayo, but the preparations are not likely to be complete before the beginning of the year. Affairs are quiet in Zululand, awaiting the King's return, but the general impression is that there will be fighting when that happens. The grain natives are suffering from want of food.

Cetewayo, in a letter to the Bishop of Natal, dated October 9, says:—"The small-pox is very prevalent here (Cape Colony) just now, and we are all anxious to get out of it and return to Zululand. Will you send me all news you can about Zululand? I got your letter to me in London. I am much obliged to you for it. I want you to get me a large square tent. I want it for a meeting place with my head men when I get back." Cetewayo concludes his letter by referring to the kindness with which during his visit to England he was treated by the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

Great secrecy is observed in the investigation relative to the attempted assassination of the juror, Mr. Field. Several witnesses who saw the occurrence, a young man who ran after the flying car conveying the assassins, and some carmen who saw the car nearly capsize in colliding with a dray, have been examined. Mr. Field is progressing.

Mr. Davitt has given up his English lecturing engagements, and neither he nor Mr. Healy, M.P., will again speak in public pending the application against them in the Queen's Bench.

The Press Association correspondent at Loughrea reports that the arrangements for the execution of the men convicted of the Maamtrasna murders are being completed at Galway gaol, and the scaffold has just been erected. On Wednesday the mothers and other relatives of the condemned men visited them. The prison is guarded day and night by a strong force of soldiers. Unless any of them be reprieved, the eight condemned men will be executed simultaneously on the 15th inst.

A lady who at one time occupied a position of affluence among the county families of Ireland, but who has been brought to poverty by the agrarian agitation, on Tuesday applied for outdoor relief to the Tullamore Guardians, and it was granted to her.

At Newry, on Wednesday, a man named Patrick M'Nally was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for having proclaimed himself a Fenian, and when arrested assaulted the police in so serious a manner that one of them was obliged to go off duty for some time. When arrested, M'Nally called upon the crowd to slaughter the police. An attempt was made at a rescue but failed, and some civilians who went to the assistance of the police were knocked down and beaten.

The Curraghmore Hounds met on Wednesday at Carrick-on-Suir, and proceeded to Ballinafina on the estates of Lord Waterford. Here they were met by a number of farmers, who prevented the hunt. On going to Ballyneal similar obstruction was encountered, and a short run was only had by the field proceeding to Ballydum. So great is the opposition to fox-hunting in this district that the meets are arranged by private circular instead of being advertised as heretofore.

A meeting of the Irish National League will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in Mallow, which is represented by the Attorney-General, Mr. Sexton, M.P., and Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland* and future candidate for the borough, are to speak. *United Ireland*, discussing the prosecution of Messrs. Davitt and Healy, says the responsible governors of Ireland must know very well that in yielding to the English clamour for vigour they are giving more comfort to the criminals they cannot catch than satisfaction to the law. They passed the Crimes Act at the dictation of the Phœnix-park assassins; they are prosecuting Messrs. Davitt and Healy for the comfort of the assailants of Mr. Field. The most useful public speaker for the future will be he who knows best how to choose his words; the most patriotic public meeting will be that which expects least oratory and most solid, persistent, and judicious organisation.

His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has granted the good conduct medal and a gratuity of £5 to Sergeant Danvers, of the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, as a mark of his Royal Highness's sense of his excellent and meritorious conduct on the 25th of November last when he rendered effective assistance to the police during the affray in which Constable Cox was assassinated. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has also communicated to the Commander of the Forces his high appreciation of the exceptionally gallant conduct of this non-commissioned officer. In making this known to the troops, the general officer commanding would avail himself of the opportunity of expressing his admiration of the very great coolness, courage, and determination evinced by Sergeant Danvers, reflecting, as it does, the utmost credit on himself, the regiment, and the army generally. The fund subscribed for him by the citizens of Dublin exceeds £100, and subscriptions are still being received. Mr. O'Donell, chief police magistrate, has signified his intention of recording on the charge-sheet his appreciation of the manly and straightforward way in which Danvers gave his evidence.

The business of the Dublin Winter Assizes, resumed on Wednesday before Mr. Justice O'Brien, possessed little interest, there being only one case sent before a special jury. An elderly man, named Thomas Behan, was indicted for having on the 6th June last set fire to the dwelling of Edward O'Connor, a farmer in county Kildare, whose offence against the secret code was that he had entered into possession of a farm which had fallen vacant in the ordinary way. The defence was an *alibi*, and the jury disagreed, the judge expressing himself extremely surprised at the result. On Thursday the trial for the murder of Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs, whose bodies were found in Lough Mask, was commenced. A special commission will issue to try Poole, Devine, and Dowling for the murder of Constable Cox in Abbey-street, Dublin. The commission will sit early in January, and it is not improbable the trial will be under the Crimes Act, before three judges. Dowling, who is still in Jervis-street Hospital, has been remanded for a week. It is stated that the trial of Patrick Delaney for attempting to assassinate Judge Lawson will be reserved for that commission.

The Lord-Lieutenant has issued instructions for carrying out the Curfew clause in Dublin, which are of a nature that will ensure great care and caution. Police-officers have been selected for the task who are of approved intelligence, capacity, and experience, so that there may be no irritating friction with the respectable citizens, whether in visiting their friends or the places of public amusement. Vigilant attention is being directed to persons believed to be members of illegal conspiracies for concocting outrages, and their haunts are watched. Up to the present there have been no arrests; but gangs of suspected persons leaving certain places of resort have been stopped, and their clothes felt for firearms. Strangers with no ostensible business, and persons found lurking near dwellings who are unable satisfactorily to account for their movements, are liable to arrest. The night beats are strengthened, and the police will be supported by the marines, of whom over sixty have been sworn in before the Commissioner of Police, and as many more have since arrived and been sworn in. About 300 marines will be under the command of Colonel Hubert Stewart, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, who has just returned from the Egyptian campaign, but he will be subject to the direction of the Commissioner of Police. The city has been divided for purposes of patrol by the marines into three divisions, north, south, and centre. Should a collision occur with the police, the marines, who are in plain clothes, will give prompt help. The disturbed state of the city has at last called the attention of the authorities to the fact that Dublin is under-policed. In London where only ordinary criminals thrive and burglars have to be encountered, the police for the corresponding area number more than two to one. The strength of the Dublin force is 1,150. The Chief Secretary has arrived in Dublin.

Imperial Parliament.

Parliament was prorogued by Royal Commission, on Saturday, when the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"After a Session of remarkable duration, I am at length enabled to bring your labours to a close.

"I continue to hold relations of cordial amity with all Foreign Powers.

"The commercial negotiations with France, which were proceeding in the month of February, did not result in the conclusion of a treaty. But the Government and Legislature of that country have pursued an enlightened policy; and there has not, in consequence, been any general falling-off in the dealings between the two countries, which at once promote their material well-being and strengthen the bonds of friendship now happily uniting them.

"The operations in Egypt, both naval and military, which a wise liberality enabled me to conduct upon an adequate scale, and which were prosecuted with such energy and fidelity in all the departments, were brought to an early and successful issue.

"I take this opportunity of placing upon record my gratitude to the able officers who commanded by sea and land, and to the victorious forces, of which my Indian army supplied a distinguished part.

"The recent events in Egypt have enhanced my obligations in regard to its affairs, of which I spoke to you at the beginning of your protracted Session.

"I shall study to discharge my duties in such a manner as to maintain international engagements, to uphold and consolidate the privileges which have been successively acquired, to promote the happiness of the people and the 'prudent development of their institutions,' and to avoid any measure which might tend towards disturbing the tranquillity of the East.

"And I feel confident that my aims, and the result of my counsels, will commend themselves to the approval of the Powers, my allies, in their several relations to that interesting region.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*—

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me to meet the various and extended wants of the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—

"After a succession of unfavourable seasons in the greater portion of the United Kingdom, the produce of the land has, during the present year, been for the most part abundant, and trade is moderately active.

"The growth of the revenue, however, is sensibly retarded by a cause which must in itself be contemplated with satisfaction: I refer to the diminution in the receipts of the Exchequer from the duties on intoxicating liquors.

"In some parts of Ireland I am compelled to anticipate distress during the approaching winter.

"I have also to record with deep pain that the horrible crime of assassination has been rife in the metropolitan city of Dublin; and there is a special call of duty upon the Executive authority to exercise with fidelity and firmness the powers with which it has been intrusted.

"In the social condition of the country at large, however, I have the satisfaction of noting that there has been a marked improvement; and the law has acted with renewed vigour under the provisions you have devised. I have an earnest hope that this improvement will be maintained and extended.

"I am indebted to your wisdom for having passed the measures which I deemed indispensable for restoring the supremacy of the law in Ireland, and for removing impediments to the wide and progressively enlarged action of the Land Act of 1881.

"You have also passed a variety of measures from which, in their several spheres of operation, I anticipate much advantage to my people.

"I could, indeed, have desired to congratulate you at the present time on your having been able to meet the wants of the country for practical and effective legislation on many well-known and weighty subjects, of high interest to large portions of the community, some of which I commended to your notice at the opening of the Session.

"After the recess you will resume your labours under circumstances which, I trust, may prove more favourable to their accomplishment than those of the current year; and I rely with confidence on your energy and wisdom for the discharge, under the Divine blessing, of the arduous responsibilities which must ever attach to the Parliament of my Empire."

Mr. T. C. P. Calley, of the 1st Life Guards, was on Wednesday severely injured by a gunshot wound whilst shooting on his estate at Burderop Park, Swindon.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps's Glycerine Jujubes. In contact with the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the Glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d., tins 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London." A letter received: "Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, M.D., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present, except Earl Spencer and Mr. Childers.

The polling at Wigan on Saturday resulted in the return of Mr. A. Egerton by a majority of upwards of 600 votes over his Liberal opponent, Mr. W. Wren.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the remaining resolutions relating to Grand Committees were briefly discussed, and were eventually passed. On Saturday the House met the usual time; but, after a few questions, members were summoned to the House of Lords to hear the Royal Speech.

The House of Lords met at four o'clock on Saturday when a Royal Message was read proroguing the session of Parliament until Thursday, the 15th of February next.

Lord Henry Lennox, who returned from Egypt on Sunday, attended on Wednesday the annual dinner held in connection with the Chichester Fat Stock Show. In responding to the toast of his health, his LORDSHIP said that the Egyptian war, like the Crimean war, came about simply because the Liberal party said that as long as they had peace at any price they might do in Downing-street what they liked. Happily for the interests of this country, the Government was goaded into war by the national feeling of the country. They were goaded into war to protect our interests and to defend our highway to India, by the great Conservative party. As to the conduct of the war he could say nothing but praise, and he was able to speak from his own observation of the care that was taken of the sick and wounded on the voyage home. The most important question now was, after we had sacrificed many lives and spent millions, what was to be the future policy of England with regard to Egypt? He was sorry to say that he believed the Government had no more idea upon that point than he had. Their movements in the matter seemed like taking one step forward and two backward. Arabi Pasha having surrendered to England as a political prisoner was handed over to the Khedive's officers, and was then charged with murder and arson, though it was patent to every one in Cairo from the first that they never intended to try him for those offences. It did not suit the Government at home that one who had announced his devotion to the national principle of Egypt for the Egyptians should fall a victim to the Khedive's executioner. When he (Lord H. Lennox) arrived in Cairo Arabi sent a formal letter to him, saying that as he understood his life hung upon the will of the British Government he would like a member of the British Parliament to visit him; but on that very fair request the Khedive's officers placed a prohibition because Arabi was under arrest for murder and arson. Now, however, it was found that he was not to be charged with those offences, but was merely expatriated as a political offender. This showed how utterly adrift were the Government as to what they were to do with Egypt. It might also be noticed that Mr. Gladstone had announced that the English occupation of Egypt would be only for ten months, and yet three weeks after that announcement he appointed Sir Archibald Alison as the head of the army in Egypt; and Sir Archibald, being an officer in the Queen's service, his appointment constituted an English protectorate of Egypt as long as he was there. He could understand that Mr. Gladstone might be looking back upon the non-intervention policy upon which he was formerly so eloquent, but there was a power which would prevent not one, but fifty grand old men, if they could be found, from shifting from the position taken up. After such an expenditure of blood and treasure England expected to have her quota for the money she had spent and the exertions she had made.

Sir Henry Peek and Mr. Morgan Howard spoke at the opening of the Sutton District of the Mid-Surrey Working-Men's Constitutional Association at the Sutton Public Hall. Sir HENRY PEEK remarked that there were two sides to most questions of the day; and they might depend upon it that when they found such hard-headed men as John Bright and Mr. Forster leaving the Cabinet there was some very good reason for it. Mr. MORGAN HOWARD said he considered the results of the elections at Wigan, Salisbury, and Cambridge showed that the country emphatically condemned the "gag," the Kilmainham treaty, and the measures which the Government had adopted to deal with the Irish question. He prophesied that before the end of twelve months the constituencies would have an opportunity of showing what they thought of the conduct of the Government, and that then the Conservative party would regain the position lost in 1880.

The annual meeting of the Warwickshire Liberal Association was held on Wednesday, at Stratford-on-Avon. In the afternoon a dinner took place in the townhall, presided over by the Earl of Camperdown, and in the evening a meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, at which the chief speaker was Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. Replying to a vote of confidence in the Government, Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE referred to the necessity of a reform in our representative system, by which the household suffrage which was applied to boroughs by the Reform Act of 1868 should be extended to other parts of the country. He had no doubt before the present Parliament came to an end that result, which they all desired, would be effected. The Government were pledged upon the subject, and before any appeal was made to the country he felt satisfied that Mr. Gladstone would have carried a measure of reform, or at all events would have made strenuous efforts to do so; and for him to attempt a thing meant that he would do it. When, however, the subject of the franchise came to be dealt with the important matter of the redistribution of seats would also require consideration, and no doubt it would entail the loss of representation to many of the smaller boroughs. If he were asked upon what grounds he based his claim to their confidence in the Government, it was because whatever the Government had taken in hand it had successfully, earnestly, and faithfully carried out. No doubt they had left undone many things, and had done some which they never contemplated when they entered office, but, nevertheless, they had carried out their policy zealously and consistently. With regard to Egypt, the country was pledged to a particular line of policy before the Government took office, and it was impossible for them to reverse it. What led to all the difficulties they had had to encounter was, in his opinion, the annexation of Cyprus. They knew perfectly well that the Government was as much opposed as anyone could be to war, but when it became necessary to cut the knot they did not hesitate to do so. Their opponents seemed to take a good deal of delight in their successes at Wigan and Salisbury; but he paid little heed to these elections, because it was not at bye contests that the general feeling of the country was tested, but at general elections, and he was very much mistaken if Liberal views were not as prominent as ever.

Mr. Parnell presided at a dinner given on Saturday night at the Westminster Palace Hotel in honour of Mr. A. M. Sullivan upon his return from America. In the course of a speech Mr. SULLIVAN said he believed the day would come when America, through her established Government, would say that she failed to understand why the internal trouble which was distracting her peace, as well as the peace of England, could not be settled upon a reasonable offer of giving Ireland the rights and liberties that the States in the American Union possessed. He thought that it was not a far-fetched idea that, following the example of England, America would some day say to the mother country that the Irish question was now becoming an American "domestic" question, and in diplomatic language, invite England to solve it in a friendly conference. The English statesmen should recognise the elements and powers for good and for mischief there were in the Irish race all over the world. Never again in this generation would any Irish movement, constitutional or unconstitutional, armed or unarmed, so largely enlist the active sympathy and support of the millions of the Irish race in America, and should their hopes of the movement and leadership be wrecked, this generation would not see such another effort on behalf of the nation. Mr. Parnell said that the political situation at present was a very hopeful one. It was exceedingly probable that they might not make as much progress during the next few years as during the last few years. The Irish nation had been advancing by leaps and bounds during the existence of this Parliament. Their leaps and bounds might not be so extensive during the existence of the present Coercion Act, but he felt confident that they would continue to make solid progress, which would give satisfaction and hope to their people at home and abroad. He saw no reason to fear that they would not continue to gain advantages for Ireland, and to strengthen and consolidate the influence of the people at home.

We lately drew attention (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) to the manner in which distinguished service rewards are awarded in the British Army. The abuse of this institution is carried still further by the Government of India, for not only are the rewards given to officers whose positions and incomes render them quite ineligible for this form of favour, but they are bestowed on many who can show no claim whatever to recognition on the score of having performed distinguished service. In India, as in England, the first qualification for this reward should be the having served long and faithfully in positions of responsibility to which no brilliant or conspicuous honour is attached, and which are not followed by the rewards due to service in the field. Decorations of many kinds are the well-earned privileges of those who have had the good fortune to find opportunities for distinguishing themselves in war by talent or by gallantry, though these honours have now unhappily lost much of their value by the commonness with which they are distributed amongst all headquarters' officials, no matter what the nature of their services may have been. But if it be granted that an unlimited number of titles and decorations should be heaped on one individual, because he has held a good appointment without disgrace for a certain length of time, it remains the greater hardship that the poor man's lamb should be taken also for the *fêted* guest, and that he should monopolise not only the honours of the service, but the small pecuniary benefits also. Turning to the list of Indian officers in receipt of the allowance in question, we find the following names:—Sir H. W. Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.; Sir P. S. Lumsden, K.C.B., C.S.I.; Sir F. S. Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.; Sir C. C. Johnson, K.C.B.; Sir C. Brownlow, K.C.B.; Sir D. M. Probyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C.; Sir T. Pears, K.C.B.; and Colonel A. B. Johnson, C.B. No one would think of questioning the splendour of the services which have made the nation the lasting debtors of Sir F. Roberts, who well deserves to be honoured. Our contention is that the Baronetcy and pension which he accepted were the right and fitting acknowledgment of that debt. It is evident that the officers above mentioned, however meritorious their careers, are not in any sense rightful recipients of so trifling a sum as £100 a year. The initials that follow their names prove that their claims have already been amply recognised, while a reference to their list of services shows that the appointments they have held for many years must have made them quite independent financially of any such insignificant addition to their incomes. And this is a matter of real injustice, for the number of these rewards being limited, the holding of them by wrongful incumbents excludes the more humble and hardworking officers, whose only hope of reward lay in this one direction, and who thus lose their single chance of sharing, however modestly, in that harvest of prizes which has been so lavishly reaped by their more fortunate comrades. Another grave objection to the present method of bestowing distinguished service rewards in the Indian army applies to the system itself. It is a great mistake to make the time for which the reward shall be held dependent not on the suitability of the officer for its tenure, but on the conditions of service under which he happens to be placed. The Engineer or Artillery officer receives it for life, and to him it is what it should be—a pension, an addition to his income in the years when he can no longer increase it, the last favour which Government can bestow, and which he is entitled to retain like other honours, as long as he lives. The officer of the Indian Staff Corps, on the contrary, loses this small gratuity when he comes into his colonel's allowances, or retires under the bonus scheme. He is thus deprived of the reward which he was admitted to have deserved, just when its retention is the most important to him; and it often happens that, as the allotment is made somewhat late in life—it being essentially a return for long as well as good service—he holds it but for a very short time, and he has the rather barren honour

of receiving a single issue or two of a pension which is supposed to be a reward for the whole of his distinguished services. It would be far better that the grant should only be made from the date of retirement, and that any officer who is decided to have merited it should be left in undisturbed possession of it, just as he keeps his C.B. star until death. The whole subject of the granting of these rewards requires to be re-opened, for the present system of bestowal is, we think, open to most serious objection. The £100 is supposed to be a means of compensating deserving but unfortunate officers for the misfortune which has attended them during their professional careers. As it is, the reward is enjoyed principally by those who have been fortunate, and the unfortunate officers who have been denied or have missed the opportunity of making headway are left in the cold.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY ON THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The annual banquet of the Hertfordshire Conservative Association was held on Thursday evening in the Corn Exchange, Hitchin, when about 300 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Mr. F. Delme Radcliffe occupied the chair, and the guests included the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Lytton, Viscount Grimston, Baron Dimsdale, Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., Mr. T. F. Halsey, M.P., &c. The Marquis of SALISBURY, in responding to the "Lords and Commons," said he hoped the House of Lords would in time to come fulfil the auguries which had been formed of it, and prove a valuable bulwark of the Constitution; for there was no doubt that times of trial were in store for it. If he were asked what had been done in the three sessions of the present Parliament, the answer could be given, although imperfectly, in one word—"Ireland;" and, for all that he could see, Ireland would occupy the whole time of Parliament till it dissolves. We had a State prosecution now in hand, and a State prosecution of a most remarkable character. That Mr. Davitt should be prosecuted for his seditious language was certainly a question with which no patriotic citizen could complain. But it appeared that the Act of last session was of no use for the purpose of suppressing seditious speeches such as Mr. Davitt had made, and they had been obliged to disinter a statute passed in the 10th and 11th of Charles I. in order to require men to give security for their good behaviour or else to go to prison. The Government came in as champions of peace, liberty, and retrenchment. They had seen them this year as the champions of peace. (Laughter.) They were now seeing them in the character of the champions of liberty, and next April a great many present would receive a small bit of paper which would show them in the light of the champions of retrenchment. (Cheers and laughter.) All these efforts, made with various degrees of refinement and brutality by those who affect to represent the Irish people, had but one object in view, and that was to make us weary of the Irish connection and to concede Irish independence. For centuries the English Government and the English Legislature had stood steadily by the rights of private property; they had shown up to very recent times no faltering or hesitation on that subject. Things had now changed. The amount of concession depended upon the amount of pressure. (Cheers.) Two or three days ago Mr. Chamberlain wrote a letter to the electors of Wigan, informing them the object of electing the Liberal candidate was to ensure a full review of our land system. This was, of course, addressed to the artisans of Wigan, and was evidently not intended to convey any special or technical information, but it held out the prospect of a general scramble. But the bait did not take, and a Conservative candidate was returned. There were several things in the land law which he and others viewed with dissatisfaction. There was no doubt dissatisfaction with respect to the security the tenant farmers possess for the improvements they make on their land, and it was a dissatisfaction which it was very proper to examine and remove. There was this danger which faced them, the increase of litigation. (Cheers.) But if they forced on arrangements to which landlords or tenants objected, the inevitable result would be the increase of litigation, and the only consequence of litigation would be, not that the landlords or the tenants would benefit, but that the lawyers would become exceedingly rich. (Cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain's language, and the language of his followers, invited them to a sort of war against the landlords. "Attack them," they said; "they are not very strong. You can easily get what you like out of them, and no harm will be done." He ventured to prophesy that, whatever the issue of the campaign, it would not be the landowners who would principally suffer. The landowners had many means of escape, but supposing that the idea put before them of the proper form of agricultural holding and of the right kind of land system to be encouraged—supposing that was realised, what would be the result? The first effect of the system must be hostile to the existing class of tenant farmers. They were told that the first effort of agriculture should be to increase the produce of the land. He denied it. That was not so important as maintaining in happiness and respectability large classes of our fellow-subjects, and maintaining undisturbed arrangements which have existed for a vast number of years. His belief was that the worst service they could do to the agricultural community was to introduce antagonism between its various members, and that if they did so those who would be chiefly injured would be the weakest, the least fortunate, and the least powerful members of that body. It was only by adhering to ancient rights and maintaining, with whatever application to changed circumstances, accepted principles of law that they could uphold and continue the harmony that had hitherto existed in the agricultural community; and they might depend upon it that it was upon that basis alone—on the basis of sustaining ancient and existing rights, and producing the security which arises in consequence, that they could continue on an assured basis the agricultural prosperity on which this country for centuries, up to the present, has existed. (Loud cheers.)—Mr. Abel Smith and Mr. Halsey, the two Conservative members for the county, responded on behalf of the House of Commons.—The Earl of Lytton proposed "Success to Trade and Agriculture" in a speech in which he condemned the violent and reactionary measures of the Government; and the proceedings were soon afterwards brought to a close.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Early in the morning of Advent Sunday, after a restless night, the Archbishop of Canterbury fell into a quiet sleep, and, sleeping, died. The story of the last few days of his illness is not one of severe suffering; it seemed at last rather that the sands of life had run out than as if death were the result of absolute disease. On Thursday se'nnight he was not materially worse, but early on the morning of Friday last the nurse, seeing a change, called up Dr. Carpenter, who was sleeping in the house. The Archbishop was very restless, and his powers were beginning to fail. He said he thought he was dying, and, as he became colder, the doctor once or twice found the pulse cease. All the family were summoned to the bedside, but the pulse came back again, and the Archbishop, though in a state of great prostration, was able to talk, and took leave of his children. They were all round him, and some prayers were said. He then went into a sleep. Dr. Carpenter remained beside him, and about eight o'clock he again seemed to be dying. The state of extreme exhaustion continued for about an hour or two. Then the circulation recovered itself, and he passed through the afternoon of Friday last very prostrate, but sufficiently recovered to see the Marchioness of Ely and to make some communication in reply to the message sent by the Queen. On Friday evening he was quiet, but very weak, the weakness very gradually and slowly coming on. He suffered a good deal, the pain being of a general character, but mostly in the back, spinal apparently. While this state continued the Archbishop said, "If this is death, it is not so bad, after all." When asked where the pain was more particularly, he replied, "Oh, it is not pain," and that was always his answer after Friday evening, when now and again he cried out and would say, "God have mercy on me!" When he had slept for half-an-hour, perhaps, he would wake up restless, and try to turn on his side and gently say, "Oh! when shall I be at rest? God relieve me and let me go." At such moments of restlessness if one of his daughters or his son-in-law, Mr. Davidson, or the Bishop of Dover asked if they should say a prayer, he would say "Yes," and as soon as one began to pray he became quiet. The repetition of a hymn, again, had a quieting effect and he would join in the saying of the hymn. On Saturday morning, about eight o'clock, he once more seemed to be going, but two hours later there was a restoration, the hands regaining colour and warmth. From Friday night he took very little. On that night he had taken a little milk and a little wine and water, but afterwards he could not swallow and pushed away anything that was offered him. Swallowing seemed painful.

On Saturday the Archbishop fell into a state of semi-sleep, rousing now and then, apparenting knowing everything that was going on around him, but unable to speak. At eleven o'clock at night he had one of his convulsive attacks. He told the doctor the spasm was coming. It lasted a few seconds; not a minute altogether, and after this he seemed more himself and to have regained power. He was now able to swallow a little soothing medicine and a little wine and water, which he asked for. Then he refused to take anything more. The slight convulsive movement in the arms returned once or twice, but there was no great change until seven o'clock on Sunday morning, when he fell asleep, his breathing becoming slower and slower, until about a quarter past seven, when he drew his last breath and died without any suffering. All the members of the family were present when the end came, including his eldest sister Charlotte, Lady Wake, now in her 82nd year, and by whom (his mother having died soon after his birth) the Archbishop is stated to have been brought up. Canon Knollys was also present.

The remarkable vitality of the Archbishop's constitution was shown in the slowness of his passing away, a gradual reduction of temperature going on the whole of the time from Friday morning until Sunday. The pulse from 130 beats a minute gradually came down to 80, very feeble, occasionally quickening a beat, and then reverting to the slower movement, while for the last twenty-four hours there was but a thin thread of a pulse. With one exception, every function of the organs was performed to the last, the heart and lungs having wonderfully recovered themselves and his brain retaining its powers in a striking manner. He would join in the little services. When on Friday last he felt that he was dying, he said, "What day is it?" Some one answered, "The 1st of December." The Archbishop remarked, "The very day poor Catherine died," referring to his wife, who died on that day four years ago. "We shall soon meet." It is, however, noteworthy as evidence of something more than a coincidence of dates that he never looked on the anniversary of her death as the 1st of December, but as Advent Sunday. Almost his last connected sentence showed his thoughtfulness for others. He thanked Dr. Carpenter for his care and kindness, and added, "I am so sorry not to have put your old coachman into the Whitgift College. I did hope to put him there"—this being an institution founded by Archbishop Whitgift partly for his servants and partly for some of the inhabitants of Croydon. At the commencement of his illness the spirit of devotion to his duty, which was a marked characteristic of his life, impelled him to go to Osborne to confirm the sons of the Prince of Wales in August last, against the strongly expressed opinion of his medical adviser. "It is the last thing I shall do for the Queen," he said, "and I mean to do it." He caught cold, and the attack of inflammation of the lungs which came on was the beginning of his last illness.

We quote the following from the *Western Morning News*:—

"The Most Rev. Archibald Campbell Tait, 91st Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan, Privy Councillor, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., and F.R.S., was born in Scotland on December 22, 1811. He was the only Scotsman who ever held the office of Chief Pastor of the Church of England. He was the youngest son of Mr. Craufurd Tait, Writer to the Signet, of Harvieston, county Clackmannan, his mother being the daughter of Sir Islay Campbell, of Succoth, who for some years held the position of Lord President of the Court of Sessions. Campbell Tait's first school was the High School of Edinburgh; from it he moved to the Academy of which Archdeacon Williams was then Head Master. In 1827 he proceeded to the University of Glasgow; and Professor Buchanan, from the Chair of Logic there, was wont to boast in after days that he had taught the reason to reason of the greatest clergyman in the kingdom. Three years later the late Archbishop went to Oxford as an Exhibitioner on Snell's Foundation in Balliol College. His student's career was as successful as it was blameless. When he took his B.A. in 1833, he came out with a first-class in classics; and his reputation as a ripe Greek scholar was such that had he not been a clergyman he would certainly have become Greek Professor in his old University of Glasgow, in succession to his late teacher Sir D. K. Sandford. He graduated M.A. in 1836 and D.C.L. in 1842. Very early he had determined to devote himself to the ministry. He was ordained deacon in 1836 by the Archbishop of Oxford, and priest in 1838, and having won a Fellowship at Balliol he settled down for some seven years as a Tutor.

"It was as a Tutor that his public career began. Those were times of stir and strain at Oxford such as never were known before. Newman's was the great name. *Tracts for the Times* were being rapidly issued from the press, and were agitating not the Church of England only but every religious body in England and Scotland. The ecclesiastical world saw the fierce beginnings of a ferment which, with some intervals of comparative calm, has lasted down to this very hour. At length with *Tract* 90, in which the then vicar of St. Mary's, now Cardinal of the Roman Church, claimed the right to put a Catholic interpretation upon the Articles, Newman found that he had carried what he himself calls his 'experiment' to the furthest verge. All the Bishops, most of the clergy, and the religious world generally were in a condition of profound alarm. Within the Universities four College Tutors called the attention of the authorities to what were alleged to be the heresies of the pernicious Tract. Of this quartette Archibald Campbell Tait, Tutor of Balliol was one. The result was that at a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads of Houses held on March 15, 1841, it was resolved that 'modes of interpretation such as are suggested in the said tract, evading rather than explaining the sense of the Thirty-nine Articles, and reconciling subscription to them with the adoption of errors they were designed to counteract, defeat the object, and are inconsistent with the due observance of the statutes of the University.' Newman, having avowed the authorship of the condemned paper and claimed the right to do what nobody would now be surprised at his doing, withdrew from the turmoil he had caused. The young Tutor lived to do things of which he was more frankly proud—that of having helped to drive Newman to Rome; but it is the testimony of all who knew him then that he fought his earliest fight of all with true loyalty. His antagonism to the doctrines of the Tractarian party, while decided and persistent, was marked by that candour and courtesy which were, throughout the whole of his subsequent career, such prominent elements in his character. While, on the one hand, he did not allow his opposition to detract from the respect which he felt for those from whom duty compelled him to differ, on the other hand he permitted no considerations of personal attachment to stand in the way of the detection and exposure of what he considered to be dangerous errors.

"Mr. Tait's next step was one of the most important of his life, because it was the first of his upward career. On June 12, 1842, died Dr. Thomas Arnold. Who could fill that vacant place? Mr. Tait was appointed Arnold's successor, and it is his first title to fame that he was his successful successor. It would be affectation to hide the fact that no small part of his success there, as no small part of his success later in life in higher posts, was due to the choice he made of a wife. Among those whom the Tractarian movement had reached and carried away was Catherine, daughter of Archdeacon Spooner. Her anger at the four Tutors was such that she felt inclined almost to pray against Mr. Tait's appointment to Rugby; but when she came to know Mr. Tait a few months after his appointment, instead of detesting him as she should have done, she fell in love with him, and in the year after he had taken his residence at the school-house in Rugby, he carried her home to it as its mistress.

"Mrs. Tait used in after times to say that their days at Rugby were the happiest time of their life, and the Archbishop was half inclined to agree with her. He maintained the prestige of the great school; and she not only took the accounts off his hands, but made his home a centre of usefulness. Regular work conscientiously done, and brightened by a home where not only religion was a duty, but every duty was religiously performed, and where the first children were born to gladden affectionate hearts, made the memory of that time happy to all. But it was not without its sorrows. In the thrilling year of 1848, the future Primate had the first of those attacks of serious illness which, in after life, constantly clouded his career, and the fear of which often checked his too sacrificing ardour. The Archbishop himself has told the story. 'We had a dinner party in the schoolhouse,' he wrote, 'and I felt rather unwell, but went to bed as usual, hoping to rise for school work; but next morning I was no better; still there was no anxiety, and my wife went without me to dine with some friends in the country. The following day I was found to have rheumatic fever, and I can just remember that I sent to the solicitor to the Trustees to dictate to him my will.' This sudden attack, which came without warning, occurred in February; on Ash-Wednesday the doctor expected him to die every half-hour; he scarce rose in his bed until Easter week. The nursing of a good wife brought him through; but the records of his later years prove that a strong constitution then received a shock which it never wholly recovered. The affection for him in the school was probably deepened by his illness, and when two years later Lord John Russell offered him, and he accepted, the Deanery of Carlisle, the schoolboys instead of escorting him to the station, took the horses out of his carriage, and dragged it thither themselves.

"Oxford had educated and started Dr. Tait; Rugby, with its first sorrow, had matured and disciplined him; Carlisle first showed him for the man that he was. He went there to gain the opulent leisure which is the desire of all scholars; but once settled there, the energies of himself and his wife soon made his name known over England as the working Dean. Neither he nor Mrs. Tait had had previous experience of the realities of town life; and the description he gave of the city a few years later proves how startled they were by what they learnt. 'An old fortified town, enclosed until lately within walls—clustering at the base of its castle—cramped into narrow lanes (as the only mode of extending population within the walls had been to cover every available yard of ground with buildings); these narrow lanes, the abode of the very squalid poverty of a mass of people, drawn in not very unequal proportions from England, from Scotland, and from Ireland. On every side were evident signs of the vice and misery which a garrison is apt to spread around its neighbourhood. Without the limit of the ancient walls, dingy modern streets stretched out towards the country, the worst of them inhabited by the decaying race of poverty-stricken hand-loom weavers, the better by the tolerably well-to-do mill hands who worked in the smoky manufactories which modern industry had raised round the old fortress city.' This was the place and this the population amid the poor of which the Dean set himself to work. He organised the charities of the town, set up some system of visiting, visited the poor in person, and made himself not merely a Dean but a zealous parish priest. He himself became weekly lecturer in the Cathedral; he conducted a night school; he reorganised the Grammar School; he restored the Cathedral; he made the Deanery a house for the poor, and was never happier than when welcoming the very poor to hear him preach. His stories of that time are mainly about the poorest classes; the tenacity of his memory is a sign of what a revelation of real life this Deanery was to him; and when he left a place which had been made intolerable by an awful sorrow, his regret was that he had not done for Carlisle that which, by the Bishop of London's Fund, he proposed to do for London. The sorrow which reduced a happy home full of children to an almost empty house is almost too sacred for description save by those who have endured it. In six weeks he lost five beautiful daughters from fever; and he and his wife fled away at last carrying safely away only one lad and a newly-born baby. They never slept in the Deanery again. They returned to Carlisle only to see the reopening of the restored Cathedral; and before the question of their next movement could be settled, it was settled for them.

"'On September 17, 1856,' says the Archbishop, 'I received a letter at Hallsteads from Lord Palmerston with the announcement that the Queen had been pleased to approve of my appointment to the See of London. When I placed the letter in my wife's hands, she asked me to take a quiet time for prayer, and then to answer it. We had been forming together plans as to how we should be best able to bear the return to our duties in Carlisle, and this great change came to solve the problem.' Not three years had passed from the date of his elevation to the Episcopal Bench when the diocese of which he was the head was scandalised by the disturbances which took place Sunday after Sunday at the church of St. George-in-the-East. The Bishop, who, of course, might have at once interfered with the weight of his authority, and thus have discouraged a party in the Church who, whether right or wrong as to their views of ritual, were undoubtedly striving zealously to advance the interests of the poorer portion of the community in a low and degraded neighbourhood, sought, as he did on many subsequent occasions, to mediate between the disputants. When the whole statement of the case on the part of the rector, the Rev. Bryan King, and on the part of the parishioners, had been laid before him, the Bishop urged, as a likely means of producing order in the conduct of the services, that the rector should lay aside the vestments which had been made an excuse for the disturbances, and should take care that the afternoon lecture was not interfered with by his own service. To this the rector of the church agreed, but the rioting, which was in reality for the most part got up by the idle and indisposed, and not by religious zealots, not only continued but increased. Convinced that (mediation having failed) more decisive measures must be taken, on the 30th of February, 1860, the Bishop in the House of Lords called upon the Government to take the necessary steps to protect the parishioners of St. George's-in-the-East in the free exercise of worship in the church there. The rioting was, fortunately, eventually put an end to without Government interference.

"Such work as this employed the Bishop, but did not please him. He had learnt, by actual endeavour to remedy it, what the spiritual destitution of a small town like Carlisle must be, and had regretted that he had not done more. He could only imagine the spiritual desolation of a city like London, and its appalling magnitude moved him to a magnificent effort. London had been growing but the Church had not grown with it. Even well-to-do neighbourhoods were poorly provided with churches; the poorest neighbourhoods were entirely neglected. The conviction that much might be done to correct the evil by a vigorous effort was strengthened daily as his Lordship pursued his visitations. The result was that on the 29th of May, 1863, a meeting of clergymen, gentlemen, owners of property, and employers of labour was held at London House, at the request of the Bishop. The question how the spiritual wants of the poorer districts of the diocese could be best met was long and earnestly discussed, and eventually a resolution was carried to raise £100,000 each year for the next ten years, in order to carry out the four objects of the Diocesan Society, in the building of churches, the endowment of parsonages, the employment of curates, and the general purposes of church extension in the metropolis. This scheme, which is known as the Bishop of London's Fund, owed not only its initiation, but its final success, to the indomitable perseverance and judicious fostering care of the Bishop. The great Natal question next came on the Bishop's list of difficulties.

"These so-called higher questions excited more attention than the Bishop's real work. He and his wife were engaged every day, and, as it seemed, every hour of the day. Wherever the Bishop was wanted, if he could be present, there he was; meeting after meeting in the same day, and the end of the day, devoted to the necessary social observances—sermons where sermons were needed, visits of

patronage where such were valued—visits, consultations with his clergy, and the dignified entertainment of them at his palaces. He has told of Mrs. Tait that she visited so many institutions in a day that one afternoon, when she said to the footman at the carriage door, 'Home!' he answered, 'Which Home, ma'am?' The Bishop has told his own story in that tale about his wife. It could not last; and, after 10 years of the strain of work, it was announced in the spring of 1866 that the Bishop was seriously ill. He recovered again, having spent Easter-week in bed; but this was the second warning the Bishop had had of the limits of constitutional endurance. He recovered only to throw himself into new work. 1866 was the year of cholera. The place of danger the Bishop thought to be the post of duty. He summoned the clergy of Bethnal-green, Stepney, and Spitalfields, to aid the sanitary authorities; and paid along with Mrs. Tait constant visits to the infected districts. He went to the hospitals because his presence would encourage the voluntary workers risking their lives to save the sick. He ran to the assistance of clergy who were overburdened by the calamity, and organised himself for men who were not organisers; and he aided in the establishment of the Convalescent Home, the idea of which developed into the Convalescent House of 'the three Catherines,' Catherine Gladstone, the wife of the Premier, Catherine Tait, the wife of the Primate, and Catherine Marsh, the famous philanthropist. The Pan-Anglican Synod found the Primate battling for liberty and unity; the Ritual Commission showed him endeavouring to discover how unity of worship might be secured without infringing the liberty of the clergy.

"In 1868 the Ritual question had become very serious indeed. The Mackonochie case was in progress—where it has remained ever since—in a state of progressive stagnation—and the peace of the Church was again threatened. The Bishop tried to influence the High Church party by an appeal to Convocation. The result of his consultations was a resolution which he moved in the Upper House, that the limits of ritual observances should not be left to the uncontrolled discretion of individual clergymen, and ought therefore to be defined by rightful authority, and that some easy and inexpensive process ought to be provided whereby while the liberties of the officiating clergymen and their parishioners are protected, the evils of unrestrained license in such matters may be checked.' The debate lasted two days, and ended in a division, showing a majority of 12 to 4 in favour of the resolution, which was somewhat modified before it was sent down to the Lower House. Then came the threatenings of Irish Church disestablishment. The Bishop declared against the measure, and that fact, perhaps, more than any other, gave the Archiepiscopal See and the Primacy of England to Dr. Tait.

"In 1862, the then Bishop of London had been offered the Archbishopric of York by Lord Palmerston. He had declined it because the change would, it was thought, be too great, and because his second serious illness had not occurred to warn him that the work upon which his heart was set in London was too great for him. In November, 1868, Archbishop Longley died. The choice lay between Dr. Thomson, Archbishop of York, Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, and Dr. Tait, Bishop of London. Mr. Disraeli chose the Bishop of London, not only, as has been alleged, because the Bishop had declared against Disestablishment, but because he had shown in the past peculiar fitness for the highest office of the Church. It is remarkable that one of the Bishop's last acts before his translation was to address a letter to the Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, the defendant in the suit of Martin v. Mackonochie, after the judgment had gone against him, kindly expressing his regret that he had been unable to converse with him on the course which he should adopt in face of the judgment, and urging him to consult with, and follow the directions of, his successor in office.

"The new Archbishop was forthwith plunged into the very depth of business. It was the year of Disestablishment, and Lambeth Palace was the centre of ecclesiastical rallying. It was the year of the Pan-Anglican Synod; and all the Anglican Bishops of the world were in session. Quoting the Archbishop's own account again, 'There were comings and goings of persons of all degrees and sentiments. Much had to be arranged. Late and present Ministers of State had to be gathered in social intercourse with the Bishops on whom the anticipated blow was about to descend. It was seen that the only hope of mitigating the evil, in the then state of the public mind, was by bringing the persons concerned to understand each other, in the hope that the inevitable mischief might be lessened. It was at one of the Lambeth parties that the Primate of Ireland, invited to meet the then Prime Minister, stumbled, entangling his foot in my wife's train, as we were going into chapel before dinner, and recovered himself, exclaiming that the best thing he could do was to hang on to the skirts of Canterbury.' When the time of the debate came, 'Canterbury' did what he could to help his brother. In the debate on the Irish Church Bill on June 14, his Grace expressed the opinion that the Lords must neither accept the measure as it was nor reject it in its then stage. However much the Bill might, by disestablishing the Irish Church, separate it from the Church of England, it could never break off the true connection in spirit between the two Churches. But amendments, and essential ones, it did need. In its then state it held out no adequate inducements to the Irish Church to re-incorporate itself. Whatever the Bill gave to the members of that Church, in the shape of the power of holding property, of buying back their own houses, and the like, they could do equally well without the powers under the Bill. It was but a petty amount which the Bill offered, in addition to the life incomes of the incumbents, which were theirs of right. He desired in the first place, however, to clear away two fallacies which had been made large use of—the one in relation to Scotland, where he denied the voluntary system had been successful either as to the Episcopal or as to the Free Kirk, and the other as to Canada, where a large part of the Church funds had in fact never been confiscated, and which nevertheless required supplementary assistance from the Propagation of the Gospel Society. But, with all those defects of the Bill, he did not feel sure that it was incapable of being turned into a good measure, and made somewhat more consistent with the recital in its preamble of a desire for equality. When the House eventually divided on the Bill, neither the Archbishop of Canterbury nor his brother of York went into the division lobby.

"Six months' work of this kind was exhausting. It was made the more harassing by other troubles in the Church. Dr. Temple, the Archbishop's successor at Rugby, was made Bishop of Exeter, and an outcry, the most virulent and unjust since the persecution of Dr. Hampden, was raised against him; and as a last resort the Primate was appealed to not to let a writer in *Essays and Reviews* become a Bishop. The Archbishop replied that he had known Dr. Temple for thirty years, and greatly reverenced his noble qualities. 'I endeavour, however,' he went on, 'to approach the question as in God's sight, greatly fearing, on the one side, any injury to the faith of the Church, on the other, any injustice to the individual; and with a solemn feeling of responsibility, the following is my judgment. I do not consider that any blame can fairly attach to Dr. Temple for having originally contributed to the *Essays and Reviews*.' He had himself protested against the book, but not against Dr. Temple's contribution, and he did not think that the new Bishop was responsible for the opinions of others, though these opinions were contained within the same cover as his own. Dr. Temple's sermon showed him to hold no opinion at variance with the faith of the Church. 'I do not wonder that so many of the attached members of our Church have continued to show their unwavering confidence in his Christian excellence by entrusting him with a greater number of pupils than has ever been gathered together in Rugby School, and that the feeling of public confidence has led the Prime Minister to judge that he might fairly be raised to the Episcopate. On the other hand, I feel very strongly that Dr. Temple, if he believes that he cannot do so now, is bound at least when he enters on the duties of the See of Exeter, to take steps as soon as possible for allaying the anxiety which has been called forth, and for convincing all that are committed to him in the Lord, that the book called *Essays and Reviews* is far indeed from being an exponent of his sentiments and of his religious teaching.'

"Dr. Tait had become Archbishop in the hope of having somewhat less to do. Instead of relaxation, he had additional responsibilities and anxieties. 'At that time,' he writes, 'the Archbishop had no suffragan to aid him in his diocese. The confirmations were pressing. But still all seemed to go well, and my strength to be equal to the duties. I had been to a diocesan meeting at Ashford, and in the evening spoke for one of the missionary societies. Next morning I had to hurry to London for the Ecclesiastical Commission, and I think for a meeting of the Charterhouse, then down to the Isle of Thanet by the evening train. Next day ninety letters had to be superintended and despatched. I was very tired in the evening, but next morning I rose fresh as usual. I remember going into my wife's room and finding her reading the Bible to the children. I warned them not to work their mother too hard. I remember also looking out of the window on the bright frosty morning, and anticipated a day of comparative rest. I returned to my dressing-room, but had not finished dressing when I fell prostrate and senseless on the floor. For a fortnight I was in bed, very weak, though having immediately recovered consciousness.' For three weeks the Archbishop's life was in danger; but on his birthday, the 21st December, he was able to look out of his window upon the laying of the foundation stone of the new Orphanage in the Isle of Thanet. His strength returned, and with his strength the old temptation to overwork. In 1870, during the Franco-German war, he was ordered abroad, saw traces of the war, and tried to compare the religious life of other nations with that of our own. He returned to England in May, 1871; and one of his first duties was to speak at considerable length on the measure for the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts.

"Fresh sorrow began soon to fall upon him. With work rarely permitting rest, and with declining strength, he was called upon to bear a new grief. When he lost his five fair daughters in six weeks, he had fled from the scene of his awful calamity with one son—his only boy. Craufurd Tait had grown up earnest and good: he had chosen the career of a clergyman; he had been presented to the vicarage of St. John's, Notting-hill. He was sickly from his youth; he was ill when he was inducted to the living; and he never preached at the church or ministered at its altar, and at the end of the month of May, 1878, he died. Stroke followed upon stroke. Mrs. Tait was so smitten by the death of her darling hope that six months later she followed him into the grave. It was clear that the double affliction had wrecked the Primate. His work had gone on as before, and he had too many friends to be lonely. He watched every rising movement in the Church and affecting it, with the old care, and acted with the same judicial and judicious manner in all. His gift of £5 to the Salvation Army for the purchase of the Eagle Tavern shows his old breadth and full sympathy for many-formed methods. But he began slowly to decline. Illness, followed by renewed labour, produced greater illness; and towards the end of August it was announced that he was again utterly prostrate; and all who love Christian worth are now mourning, not one of the most brilliant, nor even the most learned, but one of the greatest Archbishops, and perhaps the most popular Archbishop, that has sat in the seat of St. Augustine.'

The *Western Morning News* says the following characteristic anecdote of the late Archbishop of Canterbury is told by a Plymouth solicitor:—

"When he was a student in London, serving his time in the Temple, a discussion arose in the pupil-room about getting into the House of Lords. 'I wanted,' says the solicitor, 'particularly to hear a certain debate. One man said, "Why don't you ask the Bishop of London?" I thought he was joking, but as I really wanted to hear the debate I asked him whether he meant what he said. "Well," he said, "I know a man who got an order from the Bishop, and I believe he would readily give you one." I accordingly went in fear and trepidation and knocked at the door of the great house in St. James's-square. I sent in my card, and, as a result, was asked into the study, and had the door shut on me. I was still in half a mind to bolt, but having got so far I determined to carry it through. A few minutes afterwards in came the Bishop. He looked at my card and said, "Where do you come from?" I told him, and then he asked, "What are you doing here in London?" I told him I was finishing my legal education, and wanted to hear this debate. "And is this the way you spend much of your time in the evening?" his Lordship asked. I candidly confessed I could not say it was. "Well," he replied, "of course I will give you an order for to-night, and a very excellent way it is for any young man to spend an evening. And," his Lordship added, "if any of your friends want an order I shall be very happy to give one to either you or any other young man similarly circumstanced."' And on many subsequent occasions Dr. Tait was as good as his word."

Before beginning his sermon on Sunday morning a his Cathedral, the Dean of St. Paul's said:—

"I cannot speak to you this morning without first a few words in reference to what is in all our thoughts. I have received this morning a telegram from Addington, which says, 'The Archbishop passed away quietly this morning at 7.15, conscious nearly to the last.' The struggle and agony which all England has been so long watching, with so much anxiety, and with many prayers—so patiently, so meekly, so devoutly borne—is ended. The sufferer is at rest. And the great place he filled—the throne of the most famous Church in Western Christendom, the token and visible sign of the continuous life and power of this ancient Church of England—is once more empty. Such an event is not like the mere death of a great personage; it is felt everywhere to be second only to a demise of the Crown. And here in St. Paul's we remember that he was for twelve years the Bishop of this diocese and in this Cathedral; and I cannot but remember that more than forty years ago we were contemporaries and friends at Oxford. This is not the place or the time to review his long career, nor am I the person to do it. But there are some things that may be said at once. Undoubtedly he was a man who aimed high, who had large purposes, who meant to leave his mark even on the great office which he filled. I have to speak as one—I should not otherwise be true to myself—who, as to what he often thought right to do in pursuit of these objects, found myself in wide disagreement. But his objects themselves were worthy of his place. He was nowhere an idle holder of influence and power. He sought, according to what he thought right, to reform what was abused, to quicken what was lifeless, to avert what was dangerous, to encourage what was earnest and true and active. He desired what he considered fair measures of liberty and authority; though others may think that he sometimes failed to recognise the real conditions and forces with which he had to deal. He desired the spread of energetic and self-sacrificing work, and honoured it often when it moved in ways which were not his. He desired, and that more and more towards the close, to compose controversies and to end troubles. In all these ways he rose to the responsibilities of his almost unique position. With great force of character, with great strength of will, with great courage, with great shrewdness and skill in business, with great dignity, with great patience, with much power in many ways of swaying the minds of men, he made his place whatsoever may be thought of the result, what it had hardly been for a long period before. Under that stately and reserved demeanour there was really great warmth of heart and great kindness. Where he loved he loved strongly. His religion, his devotion, was serious, genuine, and sincere. And now he is one, for the present the last, in that remarkable line of men which seems like a thread through English history, and joins our modern days to the days which saw the fall of the empire—men so different in every way and yet in this joined together—Howley and Wake and Tillotson and Sancroft—Juxon and Laud—Whitgift and Parker and Pole and Cranmer and Warham—Chicheley and Bradwardine and Edmund and Stephen Langton, and Thomas and Anselm and Lanfranc—Elphege and Dunstan, and Theodore of Tarsus and Augustine. May God yet guard and protect the Church which He has preserved and protected so long, and bless it with His gifts of light and truth, and guide our steps, here and everywhere, into the way of peace."

Canon Liddon, preaching in the Cathedral in the afternoon, in a few touching words referred to the Archbishop's death.

In Canterbury Cathedral, on Sunday afternoon, the Dean (Dr. Payne Smith) selected as his text "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." He said:—

"We have met together to-day under solemn circumstance, for this morning, soon after seven o'clock, the chief paster of our Church entered into his rest. He was calm and conscious to the last, and if peace is the lot of any man when leaving this world to enter that unknown land whither we are all going, it was the lot of our Archbishop. He had known for some time that his end was near. Gradually his bodily powers had decayed, and though hopes were for some time entertained that he might rally sufficiently for a journey to some warmer climate, they had some time ago disappeared, and with that calmness which was so marked an element of his character, he prepared to meet death. From his own mind every wish for a longer life had passed away, and with sure and firm trust in the love of God and in the sacrifice offered for him upon Calvary, he waited in peaceful assurance for the visit of the angel of death. For fourteen years he has held his high and responsible office, and no man has discharged important duties more conscientiously and with more general acceptance and approval. Our good Archbishop had his full share of hostile criticism, but the final verdict of the country was one of approval, and even more. The strong feeling of affection called forth by the Archbishop's illness, and testified to him in many ways was very comforting both to himself and to his grieving family. He has passed away refreshed by the love of the people of this country of all denominations and all shades of opinion. It is felt that we have lost in him a man of great mental powers, of large personal influence, of thoroughly honest purpose, and of gracious sentiments. Throughout his life he was wise, thoughtful, sagacious, and at his death he leaves the Church over which he so worthily presided more deeply rooted in the affections of the people. He laboured to make it more and more a national Church, fit to respond to the aspirations of his countrymen, and better able to carry out their expectations. Amid a life of great outward splendour it pleased God to visit him with heavy trials. It was at Carlisle, while holding there the office of Dean, that he lost by fever, within a few brief days, most of his children. It was a fearful time, and sorrow well-nigh crushed both father and mother to the ground. It pleased God afterwards to remove by a lingering illness the one son saved from that fierce furnace of trial, and not long afterwards, on Advent Sunday, the wife who had shared his joys and sorrows was called away. It may have been these accumulated sorrows that made the Archbishop always so calm, so patient, so humble."

Dr. Kennion, who was consecrated Bishop of Adelaide at Westminster Abbey on St. Andrew Day, preached his farewell sermon at All Saints' Church, Bradford, on Sunday evening, and referred to the death of the Archbishop:—

"It was four years ago—on Advent Sunday—that his saintly wife passed away. Those who had known his Grace could not but feel deeply touched at his passing away from among them. It was no exaggeration to say that since the Reformation no Archbishop had exercised such universal influence as Father of the Church of England, and certainly had never exercised such influence in the House of Lords. Churchmen and Nonconformists alike would mourn his loss. Scarcely three days ago he (Dr. Kennion) was privileged to kneel at the bedside of the Archbishop to receive his fatherly blessing before his departure to take charge of a branch of the Church in a distant colony. He could never forget the scene of calmness that surrounded the death-bed of that great man."

Preaching at the Special Evening Service at King's College on "The Advent Message," Canon Barry, at the conclusion of his sermon, said:—

"I cannot but add a few words before we part, on the subject which is in the hearts of so many in every house of God to-night.

"It is a right instinct, by which the presence of death for a time drives out or modifies all other thoughts. That presence of death is brought home at this moment to the reverent and thoughtful sympathy of all English Churchmen, of all English Christians—in some sense of all the realm of England, and perhaps already in part of that Greater Britain on which the sun never sets.

"The chief pastor of our English Church has gone to his rest. To him this Advent Sunday has been a new coming of Christ—a call to be 'absent from the body and present with the Lord.' For him who can sorrow? After a life, which, in spite of much that seemed to forbid its extension, has stretched beyond the threescore years and ten of long and earnest service—under pressure of unwearied labour and almost unexampled responsibility—after trials of sorrow and bereavement such as few hearts have ever been called to know—who can be sorry that he has been called at last, through a calm, gradual, painless fading away of strength, to the eternal rest in the Lord? Who can grieve over the change, which for him knits again the many ties of love and sweet communion which here have been broken, and which opens a higher and closer communion with God, through the Saviour in Whom he so absolutely trusted, and Whom he so simply and fervently loved?

"But, over the loss to ourselves, without selfishness or unfaithfulness, we may well mourn. Put aside all on which men may differ; yet the loss is great indeed. If we look to the English community, a voice is silent to which, more, perhaps, than to that of any high ecclesiastic in our memory, all men listened with respect and deference—partly because from it they heard, not the accents of lofty eloquence, not the speculations of daring originality, not the vehemence of inspiring and intolerant enthusiasm, but the weighty words of a sagacious and thoughtful wisdom—yet even more because, while (so far as I know) it never faltered in the plain, forcible expression of Christian faith and truth, yet it showed that large sympathy, that knowledge of human nature, and of all the forces that influence it, which belong of right to the true statesman, and which alone can bring the spiritual force to bear effectively on the whole complex life of man. If we look to our own Church of England, an influence is gone, which was in the true sense of the word, comprehensive; holding, indeed, always a line of his own, and holding it with singular strength of conviction and expression, yet at least desiring to do justice to all forms of thought, and to give scope to all phases of real work for God, and having in himself no few points of contact with each of the three great schools, which divide and often distract the Church. If we look to the whole Anglican Communion, he who has passed away—certainly not least of those who have sat in St. Augustine's chair—was one who always held firmly to a high idea of the function of the English Church and the whole Anglican Communion, not to the spiritual well-being of England alone, but to the service of the Christianity of the world; and, who, therefore, never swerved from the firm faith that God, who had raised it up, and preserved it in wonderful and unexpected ways, had still a work for it to do, and a blessing for it, by which that work should be done. But, perhaps above all, if we think of Christianity and the whole Catholic Church, he was one who saw clearly and proclaimed boldly that the great question of questions of the day, before which all others sink into insignificance was the battle of the powers of Unbelief and Ignorance and Sin against Christianity in all the length and breadth and depth of its power; who again and again called us to throw our whole souls into this transcendent struggle—without wasting our energies in internal strife over points of form and government, or even the secondary doctrines which they embody—without allowing the breaches of our visible unity, fraught with evil and danger as they are, to make us forget the deep underlying unity which makes all one, who are led by the 'One Spirit,' saved by the 'One Lord,' looking up in sonship to the 'One God and Father of all.'

"Where shall we find one who in these things will fill his place? We know not; and the deep sense of our loss is the best tribute of honour to the memory of the dead.

"But not for that reason, brethren, do I dwell upon it in this place, which is no place of eulogy or criticism, but is the place of thanksgiving and prayer.

"No! it is that we may thank God for him, as for all the great Communion, to which he is gone, of those who have fallen asleep in the faith and fear of God. It is that we may pray earnestly to God, in these critical times of the Church and the faith of

Christ—first, that He will raise up to us some one who shall by His grace be equal to the burden of that high office, and the strain of its wide and deep responsibility; next, that He will bless in this, as in all other blessings, that old historic Church, whose members we are, and on which we look with thankfulness and love, in the crisis through which it is passing now—brought on in part by the great struggles of thought and action which are convulsing all civilised society, but, at least in no slight measure, by the throes within our own body of a new and turbulent spiritual life; lastly, and above all, that He will look on the whole Church which is called by the name of Christ, and the whole world for which Christ died, and that, through all the gloom of suffering, through all the clouds of ignorance, through all the darkness of sin, and all the bewildering mists of doubt and unbelief, He will make the light of His Gospel to shine more and more unto the perfect day."

At the Chapel Royal, St. James's, the Rev. Francis Garden, at the close of his morning sermon, alluded with much emotion to the sad news that had just reached him. For fifty-five years, he said, he had enjoyed an intimacy with the Archbishop, and through all that period he had observed in him the greatest nobility of character. The Archbishop had always shunned violent parties, but the preacher could testify to the rare charity and love which he had ever exhibited when intervening in the fierce conflicts with which he had necessarily been connected. Mr. Gladstone was present during the service.

At St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, Canon Fleming said:—

"We are called to-day as a Church and as a nation, to mourn the death of the revered, wise, and good Archbishop of Canterbury. Eminently courageous, he was a man who never concealed his opinions, while he never trampled on the opinions of others. His prosperity was sorely tempered all through his career by that regulator we call adversity. He lived to part with well-nigh all he loved, but he did so with that resignation and mastery over his feelings which are the characteristics of the Christian who knows that he will meet his friends again. It is difficult to realise that we shall see his form no more among us. That deep voice is hushed in death; that wise tongue is silent. But in his calm trust in his Saviour, and in his unshaken faith in the holy religion he so long and consistently adorned, he has left us voices that will long speak to us. Our chief memory is not of his talents which he used so industriously, but that he lived 'to do good,' through a long, useful, and honourable life, and that he has died in the glory of God. His death, which for many days we have all been witnessing at a distance, is in itself a sermon to the Church and nation."

At Edinburgh the Rev. Dr. Lees, preachingin St. Giles's Cathedral, referred to the event at the close of the service. He said:—

"After a noble service to his Church and his country, the good and able Archbishop of Canterbury has been called away. History will yet record the ability with which he followed the duties of his office in a stormy time—a time of ecclesiastical crisis and theological transition and unrest. The great wisdom of his rule, his tolerance of great diversity of opinion, his sympathy with many varieties of Christian worth, his friendship for good men of most divergent parties—those features of his character were most marked to all who knew him. The late Dean of Westminster said to myself—and he was one who was well able to form an opinion in such a matter—that Archbishop Tait was decidedly the greatest Archbishop the Church of England had seen since Tillotson. I believe that history will justify this estimate. He belonged to no party, for he was thoroughly Christian. He belonged to no sect, for he was thoroughly Catholic; his sympathies extended beyond the limits of the Church in which he ministered, though that Church was naturally most dear to him. The Protestant Churches of the Continent, ancient Churches of the East, the Episcopal Church of Scotland, to all he extended his wide and abounding charity. For our own Church he had very warm feelings, as many of its members, myself among the number, have good reason to know. He was the first of our countrymen to attain to the high position which he filled, and he was Scotch, not merely by birth and early training, but also in thought and feeling and aptitudes. Here, in the venerable church of this city to which he was so much attached, and to which he was bound by many personal ties, it is not unmeet that he should be remembered to-day, and that a stone, however small, should be laid on his cairn. Many Church leaders are left in England and in Scotland, but none to my seeming so wise and so noble as Archibald Campbell Tait." At the close of the service a funeral anthem was sung, and the "Dead March" in *Saul* was played on the organ.

The *Daily News* says:—

"The Archbishop will be missed as a friend. In riding or walking about the neighbourhood he seems to have taken a genial, kindly interest in everyone. He had a warm heart towards children. Those of his schools looked forward to a school treat which he annually gave them, and when they met him in the roadways it was with no childish awe for the Archbishop, but with a happy smile for their friend. With the humblest parishioner he could be familiar and friendly without the slightest trace of patronage or condescension, and yet seems to have so impressed them with his quiet dignity as to have given no scope for undue freedom on their part towards him. His servants speak of him with a veneration born of a constant experience of his friendship. A passionate word never escaped his lips to them. His displeasure, if any had ever occasion to incur it, was conveyed to them in short and quiet, but weighty and effective reprimands; his anger they never knew. His calling for some of his servants in his dying days to say good-bye through them to all the rest has greatly touched, though not surprised, them; his special mention of one old labourer who had been with him in the Fulham days is spoken of with emotion. Whalley, his gardener and bailiff, relates how he would come into his house and manifest a kindly interest in the education of his children. On seeing the certificates of the Science and Art Department gained by one of the children he would say, 'We ought to be proud of that.' The use of the word 'we' was noticed with pleasure and pride in the household. In the same pleasant way the Archbishop would sometimes afford his servants the gratification of seeing great people in their houses. To Whalley as a Scotchman he once brought a distinguished Scotch divine, saying, 'Whalley, here's the Moderator of the General Assembly come to see you, man.' The play of the Archbishop's humour was not limited in its scope. His servants sometimes enjoyed his kindly jokes as well as those who sat at his own table, and rather liked to be chosen as the butt of a humour so gentle. When Whalley's house was once reduced by fire the Archbishop cut short an expression of compassion with the remark, 'Oh, there's little doubt he has got his furniture insured; he is Scotch.' The school prizes at Addington were often—almost regularly—given away by him. The books thus awarded bear his autograph, and are greatly cherished. When at Addington-park he always attended the parish church. Sometimes he would preach for Mr. Knollys, the vicar. He thought of the church when illness overtook him. Mr. Knollys' *Parish Church Magazine* contains in a recent number the following affecting intimation:—"At the request of the Archbishop a special service was held in our church on the evening of the 13th Sunday after Trinity, in the hope that by this means his illness might be blessed to those living around him. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Dover. Nowhere, we are sure, during the past month has greater anxiety been felt, or have more earnest prayers been offered, for the recovery of the Archbishop than here in Addington, where he is not only our chief pastor, but is living as a friend amongst us." In August last the Primate distributed the prizes at an Industrial Exhibition in Addington, He was president of the local Cottagers' Garden Society, whose shows were held in his own park, and to whose prize-list he invariably contributed. It was not only the Addington people who benefited from the work going on in this little parish, at the instigation or with the assistance of those resident in the archiepiscopal dwelling, for among the chronicled events of the parish is the collection of flowers in their season for the London sick. The last collection of this kind was for the benefit of St. Thomas's Hospital. In all this work the Archbishop took a kindly interest, and his park was always readily opened to receive the school children who in the summertime were sent down from London for 'a day in the country.'"

OPENING OF THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE BY THE QUEEN.

The Royal Courts of Justice were formally opened by the Queen on Monday, in the presence of a large and distinguished company. From an early hour workmen were employed in completing the decorations in the vicinity of the Courts and in the Strand; and a long time before the procession was due every point of advantage along the route to be taken by the Queen in her journey from Paddington Railway Station to the Royal Courts of Justice was taken possession of by spectators. In Pall-mall there was a liberal display of bunting; while along the Strand there was a concentration of flags, banners, and mottoes, which gave the street an exceedingly gay appearance. A pavilion at the entrance leading to the quadrangle of the Courts extended across the footway into the road, westward of the City boundary, which was marked by a trophy spanning the thoroughfare at the point where the Strand becomes Fleet-street. On the eastern side of this trophy the inscription ran thus: "Municipal government—Its uses without abuses;" and on the western side was the motto, in reference to the great object of the Courts, "Let right be done."

Soon after ten o'clock the ticket-holders among Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law began to arrive and take their seats on the raised benches covered with scarlet cloth on either side of the hall. A considerable number of ladies were among the early arrivals, and their toilets gave a variety and charm usually wanting to occasions when the legal element in full-bottomed wigs is largely predominant. The American Minister arrived early, and soon after came the two brothers of the Khedive of Egypt, wearing the national fez. Sir Charles Dilke conversed a few moments with the visitors, and then passed them over to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who, with Lady Brand, was heartily received. Sir Frederick Leighton, president of the Royal Academy, held an animated conversation with the First Commissioners of Works, pointing out artistic effects, which were suddenly heightened by the appearance of the Chinese Ambassador on the scene. On a raised daïs at the north end of the hall a State chair of crimson velvet and gold was placed for the Queen. As the hour for Her Majesty's arrival drew nigh the building filled with an ever-increasing rapidity.

Her Majesty's Judges assembled at Westminster at an early hour, and breakfasted in the Peers' dining-room as guests of the Lord Chancellor. They reassembled in the Prince's Chamber a little before eleven, and in their State robes, headed by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Master of the Rolls, and accompanied by the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General, walked through Westminster Hall in procession, and finally left the precincts of the Courts in which the representatives of English law and justice have sat so long. The Judges entered their carriages in Palace-yard, and proceeded by Parliament-street and the Strand to the Royal Courts of Justice, which they entered by the Great Quadrangle. Their Lordships took their places on the daïs of the Central Hall in two groups—the Lord Chief Justice and thirteen Judges placing themselves on the right, and the Master of the Rolls and the other Judges on the left. Soon after Her Majesty's Judges, Mr. Gladstone, wearing the official robes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived and also took a prominent place on the daïs.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice, attended by General Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, Lord Dalhousie, Lady Biddulph, Lady Waterpark, and Major-General Sir John M'Neill, left Windsor Castle shortly before eleven o'clock, and drove to the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, where they were joined by Princess Christian from Cumberland Lodge. The Royal party travelled by special train to Paddington, where carriages from Buckingham Palace were waiting. The *cortége* consisted of five open landaus, each drawn by four bay horses. The first carriage, occupied by the Queen and the Princesses, was preceded by two outriders, the other carriages having each one outrider in advance. A field officer's escort of Royal Horse Guards was in waiting for the Queen, who arrived at 11.31, and was received with a Royal salute. There were in waiting the Duke of Westminster, the Duchess of Bedford, Lord Sydney, Lord Kenmare, and Lord Alfred Paget. Her Majesty and the two Princesses were in deep mourning, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court also wore the mourning badge, in consequence of the death of the Primate.

At the main entrance of the Courts of Justice the Queen was received by the Lord Chancellor, Her Majesty's Judges, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the First Commissioner of Works, and the Secretary to the Office of Works, Mr. Gladstone, and Sir William Harcourt. Here the Queen was joined by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal Family, who reached the Courts of Justice before the Queen' and awaited her arrival in a room provided for their reception near the entrance. A procession was then formed in the following order, the route being along the Central Hall to the daïs which had been erected at the north end:—The builders, Mr. Street (one of the architects), the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Her Majesty's Judges, the Lord Chancellor, the Secretary to the Office of Works, carrying the key of the building, the First Commissioner of Works, the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Queen, the other members of the Royal Family present (including the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of Albany), the Master of the Horse, the Mistress of the Robes, Her Majesty's Household-in-Waiting, and the attendants on the Royal Family. The Queen having reached the daïs, Sir William Harcourt took his place at her right hand. The First Commissioner of Works then offered the key of the building to the Queen, who delivered it to the keeping of the Lord Chancellor. At the same time Her Majesty read an address, in which she expressed a hope that the union in one place of the various courts of law would be to the advantage of her subjects and conduce to the speedy and convenient administration of justice; also that in the future, as in the past, the courts of justice of this realm would prove the chief safety of her Crown and the palladium of the liberties of her people. Lord Selborne replied on behalf of himself and the judges of England. After assuring Her Majesty of the devotion of the judges to her person and throne, he referred to the death of the architect of the building, and then to the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who it was hoped would have dedicated the building that day by prayer. That hall, he said, would not, like the hall at Westminster, have long historic traditions extending beyond the Stuarts and the Tudors; but it would ever be associated with the name of Her Majesty and her beneficent reign. With her approval the judges, conscious of their shortcomings, had endeavoured to fulfil the great duties entrusted to them with fidelity and zeal, with firmness and impartiality, in the fear of God and without the fear of man. Long might Her Majesty live, to shed fresh lustre upon a throne founded in law, sustained by justice, and established in the hearts of her people. The Archbishop of York then read a short dedicatory prayer, after which Sir William Harcourt, by command of the Queen, declared the building open, the announcement being followed by a flourish of trumpets from the balcony which had been erected at the north end of the hall, immediately above the daïs on which the Queen stood. On behalf of the Bar, the Attorney-General then asked whether it was Her Majesty's pleasure that the proceedings should be entered upon the records of the Supreme Court. The Queen, through the Lord Chancellor, replied that the thing should be done as prayed for. Addresses from the Inns of Court and the Incorporated Law Society were then presented, and the judges and others filed past the Queen and proceeded in the order in which they entered the hall to the entrance in the principal courtyard. The galleries here were crowded by spectators, who cheered heartily when the Queen appeared. Before the Queen entered her carriage, the First Commissioner of Works presented to Her Majesty Mr. Street, the son of the deceased architect, and Messrs. Bull, the contractors. To the first the Queen expressed her regret that his father had not lived to see the completion of his work. Mr. S. Epps, the general manager, and Mr. F. Clarke, the foreman of masons, were next introduced, and presented to Her Majesty an address expressive of the loyalty and respect of the workmen to their Sovereign and their high appreciation of the honour done to the work on which they had been engaged. The Queen, having received this, handed to Mr. Epps a reply congratulating the men on "the successful results of their honourable toil," and joining with them in sincere regret that "the designer of this noble edifice should not have lived to see the completion of his work." The Queen then entered her carriage and drove off amid great cheering. The other members of the Royal Family and others who took a prominent part in the ceremony were also loudly cheered as they drove off.

After the opening ceremony, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other Royal personages, the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, and the remainder of Her Majesty's judges proceeded to the hall of the Middle Temple, where luncheon was partaken of. In a marquee in the Middle Temple Gardens, some two thousand barristers and students were entertained by the Benchers. The Prince and Princess of Wales were received with great enthusiasm.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

The Cattle Show opened on Monday morning under the most favourable conditions, the entries in each department being larger than they have been on any previous occasion, a total of 524 in the 86 classes for cattle, sheep, and pigs, comparing very favourably with the 503 of last year, the 407 of 1880, and the 439 of 1879. There were 251 entries of cattle in 35 classes, as compared with 238 last year; 197 of sheep, in 35 classes, as against 180 last year; and 850 pigs, in 16 classes, which was just the same as last year. There were 44 entries of Devons, 26 of Herefords, 61 of shorthorns, 37 of Sussex, 10 of Norfolk and Suffolk Polls, and 25 of Scotch, 7 of Welsh, and 34 of cross-breds. The miscellaneous stock, which made up the last of the thirty-five cattle classes had only eight entries. In the sheep section there were thirteen pens of Leicesters, nine of Cotswolds, twelve of Lincolns, four of Kentish, Romney Marsh, thirty-four of Southdowns, twenty-three of Hampshire Downs, nine of Suffolks, twenty-four of Shropshires, sixteen of Oxfordshire Downs, sixteen of Cheviots, mountain breeds, Ryelands, and Dorsets; while the two last for cross-bred sheep had twenty-seven entries. There is no need to analyse the sixteen classes through which the pigs—an excellent show upon the whole—were distributed; but among the principal exhibitors in this and other departments of live stock were Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Richmond and Gordon, Marlborough; the Marchioness of Downshire; the Marquis of Bristol; the Earls of Cawdor, Darnley, Dartmouth, Egmont, Jersey, Onslow, Radnor, Shrewsbury and Talbot, Spencer, Seafield, Suffolk and Berkshire, and Zetland; Lords Alington, Braybrooke, Chesham, Hastings, Lovat, Moreton, Tredegar, Tweedmouth, and Walsingham; Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay, Sir Richard Wallace, Sir John Swinburne, Sir Edward Hulse, Mr. H. A. Brassey, Mr. Albert Brassey, Mr. R. Stratton, Mr. James Howard, Mr. John Walter, Colonel Buller, and Mr. Matthew Dawson, the well-known Newmarket trainer. The judging proceeded very slowly, and for some time the only champion prizes awarded were to Mr. R. J. Stranger, of North Molton, Devon, for the best pen of mountain sheep, the animals exhibited by him being of the Exmore breed; to Mr. Herbert Farthing, of Nether Stowey, Bridgwater, for the best pen of Dorsets; and to Lord Moreton for the best pen of pigs of the small white breed. The judges of Devons soon, however, completed their labours, and they stated that the five classes were upon the whole the best they had ever had before them, especially the first, which they commended as a whole. The Prince of Wales took the first prize in the class for Devon cows, and Lord Hastings took another first with Norfolk in the class for Devon steers. The competition was rather weak in the five Hereford classes, doubtless because Mr. Price's ox, which won the Champion prize at Birmingham, barred the way, and this animal, placed first in his class, was awarded the Silver Cup as the best of his breed. If the Herefords were not so numerous as they should have been, there was a very strong competition in the shorthorn classes, and in these Mr. Hugh Gorringe, of Brighton, has been extraordinarily successful, winning four prizes in two classes, the most remarkable feature in regard to his victory being that three of the four animals are by a bull which he purchased from the Prince of Wales, and that the sire of the fourth also came out of Norfolk. Her Majesty the Queen sent the shorthorn heifer which won the Breed Cup at Birmingham the other day, after being first in her class; but this animal, bred by Mr. Collard, of Little Baston, Canterbury, was only fourth, and got no prize, being highly commended. The sheep classes were only partially judged, and it can only now be said that in the Southdown classes Lord Walsingham and Mr. Colman took the bulk of the prizes into Norfolk, which county had an extraordinary amount of success.

The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, visited the show about one o'clock, and remained for nearly an hour, being followed at three o'clock by the Prince of Wales. The Prince of Wales, together with the Duke of Richmond, president of the Royal Agricultural Society, Colonel Kingscote, Lord Alington, Mr. Jacob Wilson, Sir Brandreth Gibbs, Mr. Leeds, and others, made a close inspection of the animals exhibited; but so much time had been cut to waste in the middle of the day that the Champion Prizes were not awarded when the Prince took his departure. During his stay he went to see the Devon cow with which he won first prize, and the heifer which won the third prize in the class for cross-breds, these being the only two prizes which had fallen to his share. The Queen was even less fortunate; for out of the five animals sent from the Shaw Farm at Windsor the only one which obtained a prize was a Scotch polled steer placed third in Class 26. The Scotch animals have not, by the way, done nearly so well as they did last year, when Sir Gordon Cumming won the Champion Plates for the best male and female, and carried off the Champion Plate for the best beast without distinction of age or sex.

Sir Charles Mills, M.P., speaking at the Edenbridge Stock Show, said he was glad to see that the price of beasts and sheep shown had increased; and this he believed would continue, because there was a deficiency of cattle and sheep in this country which would take some time to make up, Then, they were not likely to have the same competition from America in the future as they had had in the past. It was proved that the exportation of live animals from America had not been remunerative, and it was scarcely likely that the Americans would persevere in a business that did not pay. He was afraid that for some years to come corn-growing would not be found to be a paying concern in this country, and he agreed that agriculturists could very well go to the Legislature and ask for some alleviation of their present burdens.

Spectacles versus Blindness.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens, Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted), ten to four. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Rev. Tidd Pratt, Bracknell; Rev. O. Thorpe, Peckham; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

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HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

A Session of Parliament that, in the words of the QUEEN'S Speech, has been of remarkable duration has at length been brought to a close. But if the Session has been of remarkable duration it cannot be said to have been one of remarkable usefulness. The legislative achievements of the Government have been confined to the Crimes Act and the Arrears Act. The latter has already proved a failure, and the necessity for the former is the most complete condemnation that could possibly be forthcoming of the Irish policy that has been pursued since the accession of the Radical Government to office. One of the most important achievements of the Session is a measure that, passed with little deliberation, and almost without discussion, is likely to affect in the gravest way the whole constitution of English society. The Married Women's Property Act is a leap in the dark. It would be difficult to predict the ultimate consequences of the measure, and it is impossible to judge whether the benefits will or will not counterbalance the disadvantages. The new Rules of Procedure which have been imposed by Mr. GLADSTONE on the House of Commons during the autumn Session, held for the purpose of formally ratifying the scheme which the Ministry has devised, will next year be seen in operation. It will soon be ascertained from the practical tests to which they will then be submitted, whether they are likely to fulfil the anticipations of their inventors.

The Ministry is still anxious to persuade the world, in despite of the pitiless evidence of facts, that the pacification of Ireland is well nigh accomplished. In the QUEEN'S Speech, whilst the approach of distress in Ireland during the coming winter is admitted, and whilst the prevalence of assassination in Dublin is recorded, it is none the less asserted that there is a marked improvement in the social condition of the country at large. As a commentary upon these illusions of optimism it is sufficient to point to the daily chronicle of crimes and outrages that has been reported from all the disturbed districts during the past week. The Irish Judges are probably in a better position than HER MAJESTY'S Ministers to give an accurate and trustworthy opinion of the condition of the country. Mr. Justice O'BRIEN has spoken with no uncertain sound, and in his address to the Grand Jury of Dublin has shown what little reason there is for Ministerial congratulations on returning prosperity and tranquillity. Of the effects of unchecked anarchy on Dublin itself, he says that "trade languishes, if it is not entirely "extinct. Houses, streets almost, are deserted. "Every person who can carry his fortunes "elsewhere is fleeing from it as from a place "infected with plague, and destitution is "settling down, steadily but surely, upon the "lower classes of the population." Notwithstanding these unpleasant consequences of Mr. GLADSTONE'S policy, the PREMIER is happy in the complacent delusion that, under his wise and benign government, the Irish are on the point of becoming a contented and prosperous people. Even those malignant persons who, like Mr. DAVITT and Mr. HEALY, deride his beneficent plans and mock at his pretensions to be the supreme benefactor of the Irish people, are not to be despitefully used just at present. They are to be subjected to a friendly prosecution that will increase their popularity in Ireland without subjecting them to any grave inconvenience. It is one more farcical incident in the solemn farce of government to which Mr. GLADSTONE has accustomed the Irish people. Unhappily for Mr. GLADSTONE, the Irish Revolution turns farce into tragedy—as the PRIME MINISTER ought surely by this time to have learned.

The State trials in Egypt have been brought to an abrupt conclusion, and the inconvenience that would have attended the formal prosecution of ARABI PASHA and his accomplices has been avoided by an ingenious transaction. The leaders of the rebellion have pleaded guilty to the charges of mutiny brought against them, and have been duly condemned to death, only to learn that by the clemency of the KHEDIVE the death-sentence has been commuted into one of exile. Thus the awkward difficulties, which the blunders of the English Government in dealing with its prisoners had occasioned, have been avoided. ARABI and his associates are to be banished to Ceylon, and here they will be far enough removed from the intrigues of the restless fanaticism that is inspired from Yildiz Kiosk. Now that the question of the disposal of the leaders of the revolt is settled, Lord DUFFERIN will be able to devote himself to the urgent questions of reorganisation. The statement that the Egyptian Army is to be placed under the command of a British General Officer is confirmed, and the arrangement is obviously suggested by the necessities of the political position. The appointment of Sir EVELYN WOOD to this position is not one, however, that will be widely welcomed. It is unfortunate that Sir EVELYN WOOD'S diplomatic achievement in negociating the capitulation in the Transvaal is more keenly remembered than his meritorious conduct in the field. In the meantime the English Government does not appear to have met with any success in its endeavours to soothe the susceptibilities of the French Ministry. The offer to appoint a French official President of the Public Debt Commission has been informally declined. It may be doubtful whether the offer is one that should ever have been made. There is no reason now why there should be any further recognition of the fantastic theory that France has special interests in Egypt. Such rights as had been conceded were surrendered when France left to England the duty of upholding order in Egypt and restoring the authority of the KHEDIVE. It is folly to expect that they can be revived. The refusal of France to accept the compensations offered will, it is to be hoped, be regarded as rendering unnecessary the submission of any fresh propositions. The French people can console themselves with their gains in the valley of the Congo for what they have surrendered in the valley of the Nile.

Lord SALISBURY has once more, in a speech delivered at Hitchin, submitted the policy of the Radical Government to the incisive criticism that it merits. It is always amusing to notice the extreme irritation with which the apologists and supporters of the Government receive similar destructive analysis of the blunders and follies that have constituted the policy of the present Government. The clear exposition of the failure of the Irish Land Act, which can now be pointed by reference to the present condition of the country, is treated as "belated denunciation." As the Irish policy of Radicalism is a continuous policy, as it is still persisted in in defiance of the warnings of experience, nothing can be more opportune than the scathing exposure of the irretrievable disaster in which it has involved Ireland. It would doubtless be more satisfactory to Liberals if the opponents of their policy were content to allow bygones to be bygones, and to regard as ancient history unworthy of present consideration all that has happened during the past two years of the Liberal Administration. But it cannot be seriously thought that men holding serious and decided convictions on politics will allow grave questions to be dismissed in this fashion. The Government has been ready enough with assertions of readiness to bear the responsibility of its policy, and from this responsibility it cannot be permitted to escape. So long as the present Ministry remains in office, so long will the criticism of the Opposition be directed to the easy task of proving that the realisation of Radical doctrines in politics has had for its result nothing but anarchy at home and disaster abroad. Ireland, Egypt, the Transvaal, and Afghanistan supply a series of lessons in politics that the English people will not be allowed to forget. After all, there is a moral law in politics, and Mr. GLADSTONE has to be taught its application.

It is unfortunate for the Radical Government that the world has had but a brief while to wait to perceive the ignominious disaster that has attended its policy abroad as well as at home, and to prove the complete justice of the predictions of those by whom their policy was opposed. Ireland remains the standing opprobrium of Radical theories of government that there have received unfettered play. In South Africa, too, the evidences are already accumulating of the failure of the peace that was patched up in the Transvaal, whilst the danger that the release of Cetewayo threatens to Zululand is becoming increasingly manifest. In the Transvaal none of the conditions of the convention are being observed by the Boers. The vague powers of suzerainty reserved to Great Britain have been tacitly overruled. The British Resident finds that his representations and his protests are alike disregarded. The Boers in the meantime are dealing with the natives, that Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government with cowardly cruelty abandoned to their fate, in the old barbarous fashion, killing men, women, and children, and seizing their cattle and herds, using dynamite even to quell the resistance of those who, in desperation, have taken to arms. The return of CETEWAYO will almost inevitably increase the evils of the situation. A fresh native war, in which the English Colonies run the risk of becoming involved, seems already imminent.

THE LATE PRIMATE.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY expired at daybreak on Advent Sunday. His last words, uttered about an hour before midnight, were "It is coming." His beloved wife died on the same Sunday four years ago, and the ARCHBISHOP was impressed with a conviction that the opening of the Christian year would likewise be the day of his own admission to the Church at rest. On Friday, the QUEEN sent her Lady-in-Waiting with a farewell message. The dying PRELATE, after attempting in vain to use his own hand, dictated the characteristic reply that, "after twenty-six years spent in "the faithful service of HER MAJESTY, from his "appointment to the Deanery of Carlisle, he "begged to express his enduring affection to "herself and her Royal Family." His end is believed to have been hastened by obeying, against the protest of his medical adviser, the Royal command to confirm the young Princes of Wales. It was the last thing he could do for the QUEEN, and do it he would. It is well known that his elevation to the Episcopate and to the Primacy was in compliance with the personal wishes of the QUEEN, and HER MAJESTY has announced that she would have postponed her visit to the Royal Courts of Justice but for the serious inconvenience of disturbing the arrangements already completed.

Archbishop TAIT was a rare example of the power of personal worth and steadfastness of character, combined with a calm and equable temperament, and chastened by much sorrow, to attain eminence without a particle of self-assertion, and even without some of its more worthy qualifications. He was in many respects the most powerful PRIMATE that ever sat in the Chair of AUGUSTINE. None ever so completely united the confidence of the Sovereign, the Parliament, and the Nation; none was ever so esteemed by Nonconformists. As a consequence, perhaps, he led without a sign of dissent, the episcopal bench, on which not a few were his superiors in theology, scholarship, and the traditions of Anglican Churchmanship. It is not improbable that his very deficiences in these particulars contributed not a little to his influence in other quarters. Where he was least successful was in winning the confidence of the parochial clergy, of whose associations and duties he had no experience. Born and receiving his early training in the Presbyterian Kirk—the only Scotchman that ever attained the English Primacy—he became an Episcopalian, not by conversion, but by migration from Glasgow University to Oxford on a Snell Exhibition. At Balliol Holy Orders were the necessary condition of a Fellow and Tutor. He was never, we believe, a parish priest. At Rugby he was his own Ordinary—in fact, he may be said to have come into the Established Church—in his own phrase, the "service of HER MAJESTY" —by promotion to the Deanery of Carlisle. His remarkable elevation to the See of London is known to have been chiefly due to the QUEEN'S womanly sympathy in the bereavement of his children, and her impatience to provide the sorrowing parents with another home.

It is idle, and injurious to the ARCHBISHOP'S true merits, to pretend that he brought any superior qualifications to the posts which he successively occupied. He was not superior, or equal, to ARNOLD in the head-mastership of Rugby, to BLOMFIELD in the Diocese of London, or to HOWLEY in the Primacy of All England. He surpassed neither of his predecessors in hard work, originality, or devotion to duty. His bodily health was so little equal to Bishop BLOMFIELD'S incessant activity that he was, in fact, unusually absent from the duties of the diocese. The QUEEN, who never lost her interest in him, proposed his retirement to York on that account; and yet the ARCHBISHOP of YORK is well known to work harder by far than ever Dr. TAIT was able to do. The Bishop of London's Fund is a great work, but it was neither the invention nor the work of the Bishop. Bishop LONGLEY had established a similar fund years before at Ripon, and BLOMFIELD had begun it in London. The Pan-Anglican Conference not only owed nothing to Bishop TAIT, but was seriously hindered by his persistent opposition. The second meeting, under his own presidency, would have been a failure, but for the firmness of the American Bishops at the outset.

The real greatness of the late ARCHBISHOP lay in following out the designs of his predecessors, with a conscientious determination to do his duty in the station to which, by the Providence of GOD, he was summoned. He was deeply religious, without a particle of cant, firm without arrogance, humble but not weak, just and patient in conversation with those against whom he was most prepossessed, warm and unchanging in friendship, loving and beloved as none but good men are in domestic life. Easy of access to all who sought him, he was neither the great Prelate, nor the reserved scholar, nor the dogmatic divine; he listened patiently, agreed with frankness, and differed with a winning courtesy. Few could leave his presence without discovering the warm heart that beat under a cold exterior. The sternness of his countenance was "more in sorrow than "in anger." Never, even to the last, so thoroughly at home with his clergy as some Bishops, he never repelled any, like too many others. We doubt if among those who most differed from him, there is one who thinks of him unkindly, while among a wide circle of highly-talented and discriminative friends, his memory will long be very dear.

While we bear this willing tribute to the genuine merits and blameless life of a really good and great man, the commendation of his episcopal acts must be left to others. It has been our misfortune to condemn the ARCHBISHOP'S Church Policy as warmly as we admire his personal character. If the Church of England is a "compromise"—as worldly-minded critics say—Archbishop TAIT may be credited with a keener insight than the great majority of her native sons. Even so, however, the compromise was between Popery and Protestantism—not, as the ARCHBISHOP seemed to make it, between the Church and Dissent. For our own part, we humbly take the Church at her own word, as the true Church of CHRIST in this land; and highly as we value her temporal endowments and Establishment, we count them as dross in comparison with her faith and worship. These have been the principles, in profession at least, of all the successors of AUGUSTINE till the last. We see the difficulty of holding them in a mind that can pass from Presbyterianism to Prelacy on the narrow bridge of "Establishment." The bridge, of course, is then more to be thought of than the gulf; and to maintain the bridge seems to have been the sum total of the late ARCHBISHOP'S policy since he entered "HER MAJESTY'S service." In comparing him with LAUD, the only Primate of equal political power since the Reformation, the point of resemblance is their Erastianism. But, while LAUD strained the powers of the Crown to support the doctrine and discipline of the Church, TAIT has been all too willing to lower the Church, in quest of the slippery favours of the State.

To this policy we owe his attempts on the Athanasian Creed, his eager complicity with the Judicial Committee, his apology for Bishop COLENSO, and those two deplorable statutes—

the Public Worship Regulation Act and the Burials Act. We should be no less opposed to this policy if it were certain of accomplishing its object. We should not be one bit more reconciled to the Archbishop's "Church of "the Future" if we could share his dream of gathering Nonconformists and Latitudinarians round the chair of Augustine by planting it in the mirage of a Christianity unattached. But our conviction is, that this method of sustaining the Establishment is the most certain means of destroying it. Every scheme of comprehension we have ever seen begins by estranging Churchmen in order to comprehend others who never come. They remind us of the Irish Evangelical who went to London to make his fortune in a proprietary chapel: he quickly preached out the actual seat-holders, but never preached in the hoped-for crowd of enlightened and affectionate hearers. Our Dissenters do not want to be comprehended: what they demand is religious equality. And that (as they persistently avow) means Disestablishment.

But if comprehension is a dream, persecution is both a blunder and a crime. Persecution for conscience' sake may be as logical at least as martyrdom. In Laud's days, when the political unity of the nation was still held to be identical with its religious unity, Erastianism was at once logical and religious. The service of the Crown was only another name for the service of the Church, as long as the first duty of the Crown was to uphold the Church. The situation is wholly different now, when the unity of the State is based upon the free admission of diversity of religion. For the State to interfere with the internal government of the Church is now at once illogical and irreligious. That an Archbishop who had seen the Church of his birth split in pieces by the action of the Civil Courts in a religious question, which by the existing law undoubtedly fell within their jurisdiction, should introduce a new law with a similar object, in the Church of his adoption, is a striking proof of the short-sightedness of Erastianism. The Public Worship Regulation Act is in principle directly antagonistic to the Burials Act. Uniformity of religious services in church and churchyard is intelligible and desirable, but a needless and rigorous conformity on one side of the church door, with a gratuitous and unlimited license on the other, is an insult which no religious community can be expected to tolerate.

The excuse for Archbishop Tait is that he little knew the depth and extent of the religious feeling in either case. With a superabundant consideration for the sentimental grievances of Nonconformity, he had a sovereign contempt for "vestments and candle-"sticks." He was quick enough to see the mistake of 1662 in driving out the Puritans by the imposition of the surplice; he could not in the least understand the possibility of a conscience on the other side of the question. In things to himself indifferent he considered that the objection had a right to prevail. The clergyman who preached in a surplice was less excusable than the rioters who broke the church windows in revenge. The communicants who approved of eucharistic vestments were of no consideration in comparison with the non-communicants who pretended to be offended at them. His anxiety to comprehend the outsiders justified some persecution of the insiders; to these he insisted it could only be a question of rubrical construction—to the others it was a question of conscience, and it was better to strain or violate a rubric than to offend even a misguided conscience.

We have never laid the chief blame of either Act on the Archbishop. There were Bishops better acquainted with Anglican traditions who concurred in his Public Worship Bill as introduced into Parliament, because it gave the ritual over to the absolute decision of the Diocesan—one of the few points on which Bishops nowadays can be got to agree. Lord Cairns, conceiving there was "nothing like "leather," substituted a first-class Judge in place of the thirty Bishops, and with his Irish-Protestant indifference to Anglican Church principles, preferred a Parliamentary appointment to the Archiepiscopal commission. A less Erastian Primate would have withdrawn the measure; but the Archbishop, in his eagerness for legal decisions, cared little for the nature of the law. His *foible* was a passion for settling questions, and it never occurred to him that Church questions could not be settled by the authority of a Court of Law, confirmed on appeal to the Queen in Council.

No one, we believe, more sincerely regretted the results of this disastrous statute than the late Archbishop. He humbled himself to entreat the Church Association's consent to Mr. Green's release, and was refused. We have good reason to believe that he acknowledged the Act to have done nothing but harm. He obtained the Royal Commission for its review, and would doubtless have advocated a considerable modification had he lived to prepare the report.

Of the Burials Act we have, as yet, had but little experience. The Archbishop himself, as we have heard him say, anticipated that it would be very little used, and the clergy seem to have generally acquiesced in the hope. We are of another opinion. The Act contains the principle of Disestablishment as certainly as Mr. Gladstone's first Irish Land Act contained the germ of the subsequent legislation which he then so earnestly disclaimed. That Dissenters never really wanted the churchyards we quite believe. Our Burial Service was just the one from which there was practically no dissent. But the churchyards have been yielded, and if there were any demand for the concession the churches would follow. For the present, Nonconformists prefer their own chapels; and when the time comes, it will not be Dr. Arnold's dream of concurrent use, but the easier method of Disestablishment that will be asked and obtained.

That the Church is politically stronger at the present moment than at Dr. Tait's elevation to the Bench is, we fear, by no means the case. The narrow division in the House of Lords on the Incestuous Marriage Bill ominously reminds us of the Archbishop's defeat of Lord Beaconsfield on the Burials question.

If, as we hope, the Church is more deeply rooted in the affections of her children and the goodwill of the nation, that result is certainly not due to the policy or influence of the departed Primate. He was one of the four tutors who denounced the publication of Tract 90, but it would be absurd to pretend that either of them ever exercised the slightest influence on the Tractarian controversy. By a curious irony of fate one of them eventually sat in judgment upon another, and accorded him a license of interpretation fully as extensive as they denied to Mr. Newman. The accused was the Rev. H. B. Wilson, one of the authors of *Essays and Reviews*, who was condemned by Dr. Lushington in the Court of Arches for denying the inspiration of the Scriptures and everlasting punishment, and acquitted on appeal by the Judicial Committee. The Prelates on the tribunal were the two Archbishops (Longley and Thomson) and Dr. Tait, Bishop of London. The Archbishops both recorded their dissent from the judgment, and published Pastoral Letters against it. The Bishop of London upheld it, as he did the Colenso judgment, and all other pleas for liberty of interpretation *except* the Tractarian and Ritualistic. This manifest bias could not but weaken the authority he might otherwise have exercised on the later controversy. Scotchman as he was, we believe he was too high-minded to share the Puritan superstition against vestments or any other accessories of Divine Worship. His mistake lay in regarding the English Church as a purely Parliamentary establishment like the Scotch Kirk, and one more patient of State interference. He had so little insight into the Anglican feeling that he relied on the support of the old High Churchmen in crushing the new Ritualists. The aid which would have been undoubtedly given him in Convocation he expected to command in Parliament, and was unaffectedly surprised to find his new Court as offensive to Churchmen who were no "Ritualists" as to the few at whom his measures were aimed. It was never his intention to provoke a secession. He could not imagine resistance being carried to that extent. We do not believe he ever dreamt of imprisonment or deprivation. Nor would there have been any such danger but for the Erastianism which the Archbishop imported into the struggle. The proper authority for the settlement of rubrical ambiguities is the Synod where the rubrics were framed. The attempt to subject the Prayer-Book to judicial exposition as simply a schedule to the Act of Uniformity, coupled with a remodelling of the Church Courts, without consulting the Church, cannot but alarm all who believe in the Church as a Divine Institution. This belief is the source of all her real strength, and if our prospects are somewhat better now than they were it is due to the struggle which has unfortunately had to be made against the policy of the late Primate, far more than to himself. In him we have lost a bright example of personal religion. It is a loss to Dissenters, as much as to Churchmen, a loss to the Queen and the country, and all may well join in the sorrow of his family and friends. Our hope for the Church is, that his successor may inherit his personal virtues in union with a larger insight into the spiritual life of the great Anglican Church.

The Establishment was made for the Church, and not the Church for the Establishment. The spiritual authority of the Church is the *raison d'être* of the Establishment. A religious department of the State is repugnant to all our principles of civil and religious liberty. Give the Church fair play and there is little danger for the Establishment. Her "schools "of thought" are complementary, not antagonistic to one another. Evangelical truth and Apostolic order are not repellent but interpenetrating forces: combined with the freedom of thought which is the distinctive quality of Anglican theology, they constitute the life of the Church. It is still strong enough to assimilate the good and reject the evil of the several parties within her capacious organisation. This is daily more and more being recognised by the best men of all sections, whether High, Low, or Broad. The Erastianism which affects to keep them together is, in fact, the most formidable solvent. It has made the High Church tyrannical and the Broad Church latitudinarian. In now allying itself with the refuse of the Low Church it provokes the less stable of the other extreme to Romanising. A Primate of All England who shall be at once Catholic and Protestant, Liberal and Conservative, true alike to the political supremacy of the Crown and the spiritual authority of the Church, will find enough to do in gathering up the fragments that remain. He may safely leave the Church of the Future to the Divine Founder and Head.

THE END OF THE SESSION.

The prolonged Session of 1882 has at last come to an end, amidst the weariness alike of Parliament and of the public. The retrospect of the work of the Session is not one that can be satisfactory either to the Radical Ministry or the English people. The promises of Her Majesty's Government at the opening of Parliament can be placed in ironical contrast with the record of performance that is contained in the Queen's Speech with which Parliament is dismissed. The Session is far, however, from having been barren; but the things that were to have been done have been left undone, and the work that has been accomplished is such as can scarcely be regarded as cause for congratulation.

The Ministerial achievements of the Session are the Crimes Bill and the Arrears Bill, with which Ministers have endeavoured to deal with the Irish difficulties that have resulted from their past policy, and the Rules of Procedure, by which they hope to hold in check the inconvenient control and criticism that the House of Commons has been accustomed to exert on the Executive powers of the State. To coerce and deprive a whole people of its Constitutional liberties is the result arrived at in the Crimes Bill. The Arrears Bill has attempted to bribe a dishonest class at the expense of the community. The Procedure Rules have had for their chief intention the limitation of freedom of speech. Measures of this kind can only give to the Parliamentary Session of 1882 an unhappy reputation. A thoroughly barren Session would be far preferable to a Session that is singularly prolific in measures of mischief and disaster.

The Coercion Bill is, in fact, the only useful measure of Irish legislation that the Government has passed. To say this is to state the most emphatic condemnation of the Irish policy that the Ministry has pursued. The one result of the remedial legislation that by means of robbery and revolution was to render Ireland tranquil and prosperous, has been to render it impossible to govern the country by Constitutional means. Anyone can govern with a state of siege, was a famous declaration of a great Italian statesman: the garrulous politician who is at the head of the English Government finds that he cannot govern Ireland without it. If the Coercion Bill is the one success of Mr. Gladstone's Irish legislative measures, the Arrears Bill can already be added to the lengthy list of failures. By the confession of its supporters the Arrears Bill was not to be justified by any ordinary arguments of equity, justice, or morality. It was allowed that Mr. Gladstone was making one of those congenial applications of the moral law that are imperfectly appreciated by ordinary men, yet have none the less inspired his public policy and guided his private life. Mr. Gladstone was doing evil that good might come. The evil was accomplished, but the good results have not been apparent. The Arrears Bill is, in fact, a failure: it has proved practically inoperative, and none of the benefits that were confidently predicted have been forthcoming to compensate for the blow that this iniquitous measure dealt to public morality and the equities of legislation. Whether the Procedure Rules will prove successful in their avowed object of diminishing obstruction and increasing the facilities for the due discharge of public business remains to be seen. But the invariable practical failure that follows upon the carrying into effect of Mr. Gladstone's ingenious theories and intricate schemes induces the strongest doubts. What remains certain, however, is, that in the effort to check a recognised abuse of Parliamentary powers a most unwarrantable inroad has been made upon Parliamentary liberties. The advantages of freedom of speech have been abandoned for the dubious gain of greater rapidity in law-making. It is an entirely new conception of the functions of Parliament that its chief business is legislation. Parliament has been, above all, in the past a deliberative Assembly with the supreme duty of informing public opinion on questions of Imperial importance. The abandonment of this duty may make easier the work of the Government of the day; but it will not conduce to the permanent interests of the English people.

The Queen's Speech is an appropriate epilogue to the Session. In language diffusely vague, that is suggestive of the direct inspiration of the Prime Minister, affairs at home and abroad are glanced at, and nothing is said that is of any novelty or of any interest to the world. The references to Egypt are naturally studied, in the hope that some insight may be given into the mysterious policy of the Government. But the oracular declarations from the Throne are found to be equally consistent with a policy of absolute annexation or with a policy of rapid "scuttling out." To remark that recent events in Egypt have enhanced England's obligations in regard to its affairs is to state one of those insipid platitudes in which eloquent verbosity is accustomed to take refuge when it has nothing to say. And when it is declared that an endeavour will be made "to maintain international engage-"ments, to uphold and consolidate the privi-"leges which have been successively acquired, "to promote the happiness of the people and "the 'prudent development of their institu-"'tions,' and to avoid any measure which "might tend towards disturbing the tran-"quillity of the East," it is only apparent that the real Egyptian policy of the Government remains shrouded in impenetrable mystery.

It will, however, be interesting to the English people to learn that a fresh famine is apprehended in Ireland, which is scarcely what was expected to follow upon a Land Act that was to give universal prosperity to the Irish peasants. And it is equally interesting to the taxpayer to learn that the growth of the revenue is retarded by the satisfactory decrease of the duties on intoxicating liquors. The wisdom of Mr. Gladstone's financial policy that based the equilibrium of the Budget on the national habits of drunkenness is about to be sharply tested. Even as a financier Mr. Gladstone will find out during his own lifetime that his theories have egregiously failed. He is quite right to forthwith resign the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer. For the next Session we are told we may look forward to "practical and effective legislation." So far it must be allowed none has been forthcoming from the Radical Government. But after all the promise of December is likely to be belied by the performance of May.

Some of our contemporaries are fully determined that Lord Salisbury shall go to Belfast, in spite of all denials. Their latest announcement is to the effect that, in consequence of Sir Stafford Northcote's inability to pay his intended visit to Ulster, Lord Salisbury has consented to take his place.

Of course there is not a shred of truth in the statement. Lord Salisbury, we understand, will, in the course of the ensuing week, start for the south of France, where it is his Lordship's intention to remain until the reassembling of Parliament.

The Marchioness of Salisbury and Lord Hugh Cecil have already left for the Continent.

Our Orange contemporary, the *St. James's Chronicle*, is anxious that Lord Cairns should lead the Conservative party; and the wish that he may has begotten the thought that he will.

The Tory party in both Houses of Parliament is perfectly satisfied with its leaders. So far as Lord Salisbury's position amongst the Tory peers is concerned, nothing that occurred on the subject of the Arrears Bill has shaken it in the least degree: rather the reverse.

It was a significant fact that among the Tory Scottish Peers who entertained their leader at dinner at Edinburgh the other day was the Duke of Richmond, who headed the malcontents on the occasion referred to.

As to Lord Cairns, the whole Tory party respect his transcendent abilities, and gratefully remember his, in some respects, unequalled services. A magnificent orator, a splendid lawyer, and in many respects a distinguished statesman, he is universally acknowledged to be.

Lord Cairns, however, will certainly not lead the Tory party. We doubt if any lawyer, however eminent, would ever be chosen as a party leader. But Lord Cairns's strong religious convictions—earnest and sincere as they unquestionably are—are a bar to the leadership of a party whose real principles never can be rightly reconciled with Orangeism.

Lord Cairns has already attained the very highest dignity in his profession; and his name will ever rank high in the roll of distinguished Chancellors of England.

As a matter of fact it is known that Lord Beaconsfield designated the present leader of the Tory peers to succeed to that position: an arrangement which the other possible leaders cordially accepted after Lord Beaconsfield's lamented decease.

As to the Tory leadership in the Commons, we sincerely trust that Sir Stafford Northcote may return with restored health to fill once more a position which, in the coming Session, will demand all the tact and good temper which so conspicuously belong to him.

In case, however, it should be advisable for his complete recovery that Sir Stafford should remain abroad for some little time after the assembling of Parliament, the party will, of course, have to choose another leader pending his return.

We venture to say that there is one occupant of the front Opposition bench who possesses in a pre-eminent degree all the qualifications needed in a party leader. We mean Lord John Manners, whose long experience, readiness in debate, admirable tact, ripe judgment, and spirited manner would be of the greatest possible service to his party.

The mention of Orangeism reminds us of the Liverpool Election, the polling for which took place yesterday; the result being the return of Mr. Smith, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 331 over Mr. Forwood, who sought the suffrages of the electors as a "Democratic Tory," and as an Orangeman anxious for "further legislation to put down Ritualism." The numbers were:—Mr. Smith, 18,130; Mr. Forwood, 17,799.

We can only say that Conservatism must be in a very bad way in Liverpool if it could find no better representative than Mr. Forwood. What a "Democratic Tory" may be we don't know; and we doubt if Mr. Forwood does either. Probably it may mean a cantankerous crotcheteer ready to prove his "independence" by an eccentric or fussy action calculated to embarrass his party at a critical moment.

As to Mr. Forwood's religious craze, we take leave to tell him that Orangeism finds no place whatever in Tory principles. Historically, it is essentially a Whig product, and traces its origin to Dutch William and his unscrupulous crew of foreign freebooters who have been the curse of Ireland from that day to this.

The *quondam* alliance between the Tories and the Orange faction never brought any good to the former; and nothing could be conceived more disastrous to the great national Tory cause, or could possibly happen, than that it should be identified with a party whose principles have nothing in common with its own.

For the result at Liverpool the Conservatives only have themselves to thank; and they will learn auseful lesson to the effect that there is enough Church feeling in Liverpool to make it worth while to abstain in future from outraging the feelings of Tory Churchmen—the only Tories who have a right to the name.

We hear from Wigan that at the recent election the Roman Catholics gave their undivided support to the Tory candidate.

It is a fact, for which we can vouch, that Parnellism is getting into several of the Orange Lodges in Ireland. Mr. Parnell is himself an Orangeman, and used, when at home, to attend his Lodge at Avoca every week. He also holds, we believe, a high position in the "Scottish Rite" of Freemasonry in Paris and New York—an association well known for its ultra-revolutionary influence.

The report in the *Freeman's Journal* of the proceedings at the dinner given to Mr. A. M. Sullivan last Saturday by Mr. Parnell and his friends, on the occasion of Mr. Sullivan's return from America, is much fuller than any that appeared in the English papers.

Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Sullivan delivered themselves of some highly significant sentiments. The latter gentleman plainly threatened that in a few years the Irish in America will force the United States Government to back up their demands against England.

All the speeches were obviously directed, not to Ireland, but to America. "Mr. Sullivan," writes a Dublin correspondent, "was sent out to get more dollars, but I hear has failed. He resigned his seat in Parliament, ostensibly on account of ill-health; but really because Mr. Parnell wished to conciliate the extreme party, who saw in Mr. Sullivan a mere link between English and Irish Liberalism. But under the Kilmainham Treaty he will be useful as a go-between. Hence his return and the banquet of conciliation."

A correspondent who was present at the dinner assures us that the speech of one well-known Irish Member of Parliament was so violently seditious that, by Mr. Parnell's desire, it was not reported. All the reporters present were, he adds, Irishmen.

The *Freeman's Journal*, doubtless under the inspiration of Mr. Parnell, deprecates Messrs. Healy and Davitt's going to prison. No doubt their leader would prefer that they should follow the example which he set when he purchased his freedom by the celebrated treaty. The story of the bob-tailed fox over again!

A well-informed Irish correspondent writes:—"There should be no illusion amongst Conservatives as to the true character of the Irish Parliamentary group. It is just as much a secret society force as the Dublin assassins are. It holds the purse-strings."

A letter from Ireland says:—"Lady Florence Dixie is doing a great work by pen and by charity to break the power of the National League. Anyone desirous of doing good in Ireland cannot do better than send aid to her, and strengthen her hands in every possible way. Even the *Freeman's Journal* is obliged to insert letters from farmers to whom Egan has refused help, thanking her. She, as a lady of the landed class, and as a real lover of Ireland, stands between the Orange and 'souping' influences on the one hand, and the seditious ones on the other; and all she does or gives goes straight to keeping men out of secret societies and loyal to the Queen."

By the judgment of the Court of Appeal the appeal of Mr. de la Bere, Vicar of Prestbury, against the sentence by which Lord Penzance pretended to deprive him of his cure of souls at Prestbury, has been dismissed. The peculiar circumstances of injustice attending this case are well known, as are the merits of the devoted Vicar of Prestbury. While we deeply sympathise with Mr. de la Bere, we do but speak the minds of thousands of Churchmen when we cordially thank him for the gallant stand he has made for Catholic belief and practice.

It is announced that Mr. Mackonochie has resigned the living of St. Alban's, Holborn, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Suckling, of St. Peter's, London Docks. St. Alban's is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Our belief is that Mr. Mackonochie will, on the other hand, succeed Mr. Suckling at St. Peter's, London Docks.

We hear, on the very best authority, that this arrangement was actually suggested but a short time ago by the lamented Archbishop of Canterbury himself; and that the Bishop of London, at his Grace's earnest wish, has undertaken to raise no obstacle to this arrangement being carried out.

We also learn that the Archbishop very recently wrote a most touching letter to Mr. Mackonochie, expressing his cordial sympathy with Mr. Mackonochie in his troubles, and begging him to overlook any apparent harshness in his past relations towards him.

We understand that the position of the so-called "Ritualists" had, since his illness, weighed heavily on the mind of the late Primate; and we believe we may add that the Archbishop viewed with the deepest regret the share which, under a mistaken impression, he had taken in the passing of the Public Worship Regulation Act.

It will be remembered that it was at the urgent request of the Archbishop that Lord Salisbury undertook to bring the case of Mr. Green before the House of Lords.

It is generally believed amongst well-informed Churchmen that the Archbishopric of Canterbury will be, in the first instance, offered to the Bishop of Winchester. This course would certainly have been adopted if the Tories had been in power.

In the event of Dr. Harold Browne's inability to accept it, the Primacy of the Southern Province would, it is believed, be offered to the Bishop of Durham. The name of the Bishop of Truro is also very generally mentioned as that of a possible successor to Dr. Tait.

One suggestion has been made which, at all events, we sincerely trust may never be carried out. It is that of the elevation of the Bishop of Manchester to the vacant throne of Canterbury.

No worse appointment could possibly be conceived. Giving Dr. Fraser all credit for the best intentions, we cannot but deprecate the promotion of one who represents the narrowest of Narrow Church principles; and the narrowness of whose dogmatism is the more dangerous because he mistakes it for breadth and liberality of view.

Dr. Fraser's policy always strikes us as a remarkable illustration of the nemesis which overtakes those who are not content with the broad pastures of Catholic Truth. Nothing is so narrowing to the intellect as self-will and private judgment. Nothing is so arbitrary and tyrannical as sham Liberalism, either in religion or in politics.

In the sense in which he himself would probably use the word, there is no Bishop on the bench so "dogmatic" as Dr. Fraser. Witness his absurdly arbitrary and illegal attempt to impose on all his clergy a uniform standard of external usages in Divine Worship—a standard absolutely destitute of authority, and having only the sanction of Dr. Fraser's private fancy.

And now it is said that the Bishop of Manchester is illegally refusing to institute Mr. Cowgill as successor to Mr. Green in the benefice of St. John's, Miles Platting, unless Mr. Cowgill will undertake to elevate Dr. Fraser's pet ideas and private notions above the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer.

We wonder if it has ever occurred to Dr. Fraser and the rest of the Narrow Church School, that if Englishmen three centuries ago objected to the rule of one Roman Pope, it was distinctly not in order that they might set up the despotism of twenty-four Anglican Popes in its place.

We understand that Mr. A. V. Dicey has been elected Vinerian Professor of Law in the University of Oxford.

The "Pusey Memorial" fund is progressing satisfactorily; but we hope that all Churchmen will hasten to contribute towards it, however small their donations may be. The second list of subscriptions, which now amount to over £11,000, has already appeared, and includes the handsome gift of £1,000 by Mr. John Walker.

The scheme, as it at present stands, falls somewhat short of the idea which was at first entertained, and which we then ventured to sketch in outline. But it is obviously capable, should funds permit, of great extension hereafter.

For example, it is not at present proposed to build a church or, at least in the first instance, to purchase the advowson of any of the Oxford parish churches; but there is nothing in the scheme to prevent this being done at some future time.

We ourselves have expressed a strong desire, which we are sure must have been shared by many Churchmen, that an effort should be made to purchase from Oriel College the advowson of St. Mary's.

This suggestion seemed the less impracticable because Secularism now reigns supreme at Oriel; and it might have been supposed that the College authorities might have been not unwilling to part with the benefice.

We hear, however, that there is at present no chance whatever of the realisation of a plan, which would have possessed the double advantage of securing St. Mary's for the propagation of Christian teaching and celebration of Christian worship, and also of enabling the Oriel authorities still further to promote the interests of Secularism, or Know-nothing-ism, or any other form of misbelief or unbelief which may happen to be fashionable in the Oxford of the future.

We hear from Oxford that the Liberal party are determined to support, and, if possible, to carry a University statute to the effect that Religion shall hereafter cease to be one of the subjects set to the candidates in the Local Examinations conducted by the University. A vigorous opposition will be offered to the scheme, we understand.

For the carrying out of designs of this kind it is highly important that the Hebdomadal Council of the University, with whom rests the initiation of all legislation, should be carefully packed with willing tools of the Radical faction; especially if these latter should happen to be men who are widely honoured and respected for their high personal qualities.

These considerations lent some importance to the recent contest for the vacant place on the Hebdomadal Council. The Radical nominee, Dr. Percival, the President of Trinity, is, it is needless to say, a man whose personal merits are universally acknowledged. But there was too much reason to fear that his election would have the effect of strengthening a party in the University whose ultimate aims he would himself be the first to repudiate.

We cannot but rejoice that the Conservatives decided upon a contest, which resulted in the triumphant return of their candidate, Dr. Bellamy, President of St. John's, a thorough Tory and a Churchman, by 121 votes to 93.

This result is calculated to reassure Oxford Conservatives as to their strength amongst the residents; and it is a heavy blow to the sinister designs of the party led for many years by Mr. Jowett, the present Vice-Chancellor.

It will be remembered that we announced several weeks ago that the Heads of Houses were about to proceed to the election of a successor to Dr. Liddon as Ireland Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture.

The election has since that time been more than once, we believe, postponed. It has been no secret in Oxford that the cause of the renewed delay which has recently taken place was to be traced to Mr. Jowett's wish to secure the support of another Radical elector in the person of Mr. Monro, who will almost certainly be the new Provost of Oriel.

The election was at last, in spite of the Vice-Chancellor's opposition, fixed for yesterday (Friday). Our Oxford correspondent writes last night:—"Mr. Jowett, wishing to attend the Archbishop's funeral, has, on his own responsibility, postponed the election till to-morrow. At this there was much discontent, even among Liberals, who say that the Vice-Chancellor has no more right to postpone the proceedings than any other elector has. It was even proposed to hold the meeting without him."

We hope all our readers will carefully peruse Cardinal Manning's plain, lucid and forcible article in the *Nineteenth Century* on the Education Act of 1870. His proposals are two:—(1) That a school-rate or tax be levied over the whole population as a part of the general taxation of the country; and (2) that all schools, with or without religious teaching, partake in the school-rate, under conditions regulated by Government.

We also hear that the Vice-Chancellor raised difficulties as to the Warden of Keble and the Principal of Hertford's right to be accounted "Heads of Houses." The motive of this is obvious enough. Both these gentlemen are Conservatives, and would support Mr. Wordsworth against Mr. Hatch.

Our readers will now perceive the significance of the rebuff administered to the scheming Radical "Ring," by whose wire-pulling the disastrous University legislation of recent years has been mainly effected. We urge on all our friends the necessity of union and energy. There is not much left to preserve, certainly; but what there is should be vigorously defended.

Several articles and letters have recently appeared in the *Guardian* on the subject of "Changed Oxford." One correspondent seems to imagine that because, on revisiting Oxford, he finds a better service than he once knew in his old college chapel, and a better attendance of undergraduates, but little harm has been done to the cause of religion by recent legislation.

We venture to point out to him that no one ever supposed that the full results of that legislation would become immediately apparent.

During a considerable number of years past a steady improvement has, indeed, taken place in the direction which he indicates. But that was under the old system. And that system is now simply destroyed.

That a bold and manful effort will be made in years to come on behalf of the good cause we do not for a moment doubt. But it will be more or less of a private effort, and the opportunities of religious teaching and worship will—so far as legislation can effect that object—be very seriously diminished.

We have the greatest pleasure in announcing the formation of the Marriage Law Defence Union, which has been established on a broad basis, and already includes many eminent clergymen and laymen of the Anglican and Roman Communions, and members of other religious bodies.

The Duke of Marlborough is the President of the Union; and Lord Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Lincoln, and Lord Coleridge are Vice-Presidents. The Committee, which is large and influential, includes Roman Catholics and Protestants, as well as English Churchmen. Mr. G. J. Murray devotes his time and energies to the arduous labours of Honorary Secretary to the Union, whose offices are at 20, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, S.W.

A Ladies' Association is also being formed, under the presidency of the Duchess of Northumberland.

The *Western Morning News* has been indulging in predictions as to the prospects of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which it foretells is sure to become law. Our provincial contemporary, wandering out of the safe region of prophecy, had also the hardihood to state that Lord Stanhope intends for the future to support the Bill.

Of course the assertion in question was incorrect; and we are inclined to think that the value of the prophecy is about on a par with the accuracy of the information. But, after all, anything is good enough for "the provinces."

We are in a position to confirm the statement that Sir Tatton Sykes has not yet joined the Roman Catholic Communion. Lady Sykes was received by Cardinal Manning.

Amongst recent perverts are also included the wife of Captain W. Digby Lloyd, late of the 67th Regiment, and her sister, Miss Emily Goring. Both ladies are half-sisters of Sir Charles Goring, of Highden, Sussex.

We have news from France from the most trustworthy and best-informed Royalist sources, which proves that hope runs very high amongst the supporters of the Comte de Chambord of an imminent Restoration of the Legitimate Monarchy.

These hopes are commonly deemed amongst Englishmen to be chimerical. That is a view of the case which, we take leave to remark, is based upon a want of knowledge of the actual state of affairs.

We do not, for obvious reasons, think it advisable to say all we know on the subject. We confine ourselves to the single observation that never, since 1830, have Royalist prospects been so bright and hopeful as they now are.

A correspondent writes to us:—"Dynamite has frightened the *bourgeois* mind in France into a feeling that any *régime* strong enough to keep anarchy down is welcome. The iniquities of the Republic could not do it. 'Sack churches,' they seem to say; 'atheise schools, shoot or expel Jesuits, and starve *curés* and good citizens as much as you like. But when it comes to blowing up *cafés*, putting gun-cotton in factories, or pouring petroleum into our houses, we shall do something to put you down.'"

When, as was recently the case, the Emperor of Austria paid a State visit to Frohsdorff, did he take the Comte de Chambord the assurance of Austria and Germany's moral support?

Reviews.

PHILIP HENRY.*

It is from diaries and private letters, when neither the one nor the other have been written with

* *Diaries and Letters of Philip Henry, M.A., of Broad Oak, Flintshire, A.D.* 1631-1696. Edited by Matthew Henry Lee.—London: Kegan Paul and Co., 1882.

the intention of being made public, that the real history of contemporary events may best be learnt. The three societies—the Camden, the Chetham, and the Surtees Societies—are doing good service in this respect by printing diaries which might else long remain without finding a publisher. There are others for which accidental circumstances may ensure a sale, and this no doubt will be the case with the diary of Philip Henry which has just been issued from the press. He was one of the patriarchs of Nonconformity, and his own name, sufficiently well known, has received a lustre from his son in his *Commentary*—we might almost say the official commentary—of the Congregationals, though used and appreciated outside that small pale. Born in 1631, he lived throughout the reign of Charles I., the Protectorate of Cromwell, and the reigns of Charles II. and his brother James, not dying until 1696, when William of Orange (having buried his Queen) ruled the land alone. There are brief notes, indeed, preserved of an earlier date, yet the real diary of Philip Henry commences in 1647, when he was preparing for matriculation at Christ Church, Oxford. His diary, according to a common practice, was entered from year to year on the blank pages of an interleaved almanack, and of these ranging over about half a century, a considerable portion have not been recovered, though many of those which remain undiscovered are believed still to exist, scattered and buried in distant libraries. It is to be regretted that this is so; and we trust that the publication of the present volume may lead to the remaining, or, if this is too much to be hoped for, many of the remaining diaries being found. Though we cannot compare the contents of the present volume with the more varied and interesting diaries of Evelyn and Pepys, yet, as supplying information which those diarists were not in a position to give, the diary of Philip Henry will be found to throw light upon the inner life, the policy, and opinions of the first Nonconformists and Dissenters during the Commonwealth and for a time after the Restoration.

In early life the future patriarch of Nonconformity was, as he himself tells us, a Cavalier; and we have several indications that the prepossessions of his younger days retained a firm hold of him until the end of his life. He notes the trial of Charles I. and his subsequent execution, and relates that the King, "as he took barge "at Garden stayres, where wee liv'd, once spoke "to my Father, and sayd 'Art thou alive yet?'" Of the death of Charles he records, "On the day "of his execution . . . I stood among the crowd "in the street before Whitehall Gate, where the "scaffold was erected, and saw what was done, "but was not so near as to hear anything. The "blow," he goes on to say, "I saw given, and can "truly say with a sad heart; at the instant "whereof, I remember well, there was such a "groan by the thousands then present as I never "heard before, and desire I may never hear "again." It was this knowledge that the people of England, in whose name the Parliament had waged war against their Sovereign, were no parties to the death of Charles, and the fear lest the crowd around the scaffold might prevent, and, when that was no longer possible, might avenge his death, which led to the order given immediately after the execution of the King, that one troop should immediately march "fromward "Charing Cross to Westminster, and another "fromward Westminster to Charing Cross, purposely to masker the people and to disperse and "scatter them, so that," as he tells us, "I had "much adoe among the rest to escape home "without hurt." (P. 12) The day was one which Philip Henry remembered for the rest of his life, and kept it as a fast day. Under January 30, 1665, occurs this entry: "The "Lord forgive the sin which is cal'd to remembrance this day, and let the innocency of the "innocent bee cleared up;" and later still, in 1673, he says, "Wee remembered this day "the death of Charles I., with grief and prayer "that God would please to forgive it. Ex. xx. 5, "*visiting the iniquity*," &c.; and in 1680, he inserts in his diary, "I saw the blow given, but "abhor the fact upon my remembrance, yet like "not the Annual Commemoration of it, though "perhaps many good men doe."

The last extract is characteristic of the temper of Philip Henry. He liked the orderly observances of this and other ordinances of the Church, but he disliked their being ordered. Provided he might do or refuse to do, he would do what the Church appointed, but not because it had appointed. His rule was to do nothing on compulsion. Thus, he says candidly, "I doe not conform to the "liturgy, &c., as a minister, to read it, that I "may bear my testimony against prelacy. I doe "conform to the liturgy as a private person, to "hear it in the public Assembly, that I may bear "my testimony against Independancy." (P. 277.) One cannot but feel that Conformity and Nonconformity, as a testimony against others, were both sadly out of place in the worship of God, and in the House of God. At times, indeed, he seems to have doubted about his position; and, though he never conformed, he yet, unlike most of his brethren, thought none the worse of his Nonconforming brethren when, overcoming their scruples and getting the better of this kind of morbid conscience, they conformed and resumed their life of usefulness as ministers of the Church. It had been well, perhaps, had Philip Henry done as many others did upon the reconsideration of their hasty withdrawal from the ministry of the Church on St. Bartholomew's Day. One thing, however, is evident—that no conciliation would have reconciled many of these men. It was not a liturgy, it was not a stated ministry, it was not the Establishment, which drove them into schism, but the desire to have no authority over them to which they must submit.

At the outset the intention of the Nonconforming ministers was, as expressed by Philip Henry, "to witness against" parts of the Book of Common Prayer and of the ceremonies of the Church, "but not therefore to separate from God's public "worship" (p. 99); and so, when "solicited to "preach at Bangor," the diarist declined because "loth to discourage the ministers or to encourage "the people to separation." (*Ibid.*) This seems to have been the principle which dictated his actions for awhile. After a time, however, other counsels prevailed, and Nonconformity was swallowed up in Dissent—a goal at which Philip Henry at first revolted as Wesley did after him. He was now settled in Flintshire, and seems to have devoted himself to private ministration until the Crown licensed his meeting-house and an Act of Parliament secured to him the liberty to exercise his ministry in public. He now became that which he had shrunk from—a Dissenter from the Church. Happily his worldly means were sufficiently ample for all his needs, and he seems to have suffered little inconvenience from the loss of the benefice he had formerly held. Like many ministers within and without the Church, he cultivated his glebe, tended his orchards, bestowed care and thought on the fruit trees which he had planted, grafted, and pruned, and lived a quiet and on the whole a happy life, until summoned to a more enduring paradise and to eternal rest. For the industry with which Mr. Lee, the editor of this volume, has collected the scattered portions of Philip Henry's diaries, and has prepared this interesting volume, and thus preserved a picture of a worthy even if somewhat crochety man, we owe him our hearty thanks. On one point we think Mr. Lee mistaken, though his mistake in a very common one; and we conclude our notice of the diary with one or two remarks on this.

In the last number of this paper we have noticed at some length a biography of the Rev. John Fletcher, the saintly vicar of Madeley. Speaking of the ancestors of Philip Henry, of whom little is known, the editor of this diary, Mr. Lee, tells us, "Fletcher of Madeley was thought by "his wife to be the son of a common soldier, and "it was not till many years after their marriage "that she accidentally discovered her error." This statement, though it has some slight foundation, is, however, at variance with the fact that before his marriage Fletcher addressed two letters—one to the brother, the other to the uncle, of Miss Bosanquet to whom he was afterwards married: these were forwarded open for his future wife to read and "correct," and in this letter he states that his father was "a colonel in the militia of his "country and judge or assessor to the lord "lieutenant of the town where he lived" (*Life of Fletcher*, p. 488)—a statement wholly at variance with what is asserted in the introduction to this volume of the diaries of Philip Henry. Again, the reason given for our ignorance of the ancestors of Henry—that it arose from the "Puritan con- "tempt for worldly position" (p. 2)—is strangely inconsistent with the sentiments of those same Puritans. No greater mistake can beguile the reader than to suppose that the cause which, rightly or wrongly, drew Lords Manchester, Essex, Pembroke, and Brooke, and other peers, and Sir Thomas Fairfax, Sir William Waller, Sir John Elict, John Hampden, and other large-acred squires into rebellion, was one which despised "worldly position." So far from this being the case, the Puritan party was an intensely aristocratic one, not a democratic one. It aimed, indeed, at depressing the Royal power as assumed by the Stuarts; but it did this in the interests of an oligarchy, not with any thought of the people. Even when Cromwell crossed and confounded the designs of the more aristocratic members of the Puritan party, it was not in the interests of the people. What he did was but in order to seize upon the Royal authority and become himself the Ruler of England. It is no imputation against Cromwell to say this. It seemed, doubtless, to him as it did to many others, that, in the state of things produced by the overthrow of Charles, his own individual rule was the only alternative to that complete anarchy which threatened to destroy the nation. It is true, indeed, that this personal rule was compelled to assume the guise of a Protectorate rather than that of Kingship. Essentially, however, the two things were one. No more stinging accusation was made against the King than this, that he neglected the nobility and raised Laud and others to power, who were "mean" or common men, in whose veins circled no blue blood, and who were hardly entitled to bear Court armour. We have, however, no space to dwell on this, which is as susceptible of proof as most other facts of history.

At p. 71, Mr. Lee, speaking of "Thistleworth," says: "This place is frequently mentioned by "Philip Henry, but has not yet been identified." Writing as he does from a distance from London, this though strange is excusable on the part of the editor. There is, however, no difficulty in identifying this place. Thistleworth is a name which was commonly used for Isleworth, near London. The place was known by both these names—if, indeed, the names can be spoken of as different. In *Doomsday* this parish is called *Gistlesworde;* but in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Isleworth was usually written *Thistleworth.* (Aungier's *Sion Monastery*, p. 127.)

The rock on which essayists are so apt to split is the natural tendency in that class of writers to enunciate commonplace with the air of a discoverer and to invest obvious remarks with what an Irishman would call a veneer of profundity. We cannot say that the Reverend Frederick Arnold has so steered his literary barque as to escape this danger, and there is certainly an undue preponderance of words over thoughts in his *Turning Points in Life*, a new edition of which has just been published by Messrs. Bentley. But there is at the same time a good deal which is worth reading, and a good deal which is true without being absolutely new in his reflections on what are commonly called turning points, but which, as he well points out, are in most cases simply occasions which test previous training. The contention that this present life cannot be understood without reference to supernatural facts and another life, is one which must commend itself more and more to all thinking men, the more that they meditate upon the various problems which this present life suggests; and there is much truth in his somewhat melancholy assertion that "A man cannot see his "blunders while he is playing his game, but when "the game is nearly over he can see little else "except his blunders." It is specially when he looks back upon the "turning points" of his life that this reflection is forced upon him, and though we may perhaps doubt if many readers will be brought to act more wisely at such turning points by a perusal of Mr. Arnold's somewhat verbose admonitions, still the spirit which dictates them is undoubtedly sound and healthy, and he enlivens his disquisition by a good many amusing anecdotes, though the majority of them have not the charm of novelty. His chapter on taking "Holy "Orders" falls too much into the common error of confounding the dignity of the priestly office with the emoluments of a good living, and his chapter on travel, though one of the most amusing in his volume, is hardly relevant to its subject. It contains, however, one of the best stories in the book, which we quote in order that we may part on friendly terms with Mr. Arnold, with whom we are anxious to part on friendly terms if only for the sympathy which, as a Christ Church man of an elder generation, he avows for those who are, like ourselves, old-fashioned enough to maintain the pre-eminent superiority of the old Oxford "First" before it was broken up and frittered away after the modern fashion:—

> One meets with astonishing instances of utter insensibility on the part of travelling people on their travels. I have seen Oxford men smoking in the cabin of a steamer as they passed the finest scenery on the Rhine, and men fast asleep in the cabin as they passed the finest scenery on the Dart. The mention of the Rhine and the Dart recalls a curious anecdote which a distinguished friend once told me, which may well suggest questions both on self-deception and on the philosophy of travel. It is well known that in the west country the Dart is called the English Rhine. My friend met a Prussian gentleman on board the Dart steamer. The Prussian told him that he had heard the Dart called the English Rhine, and that he was now viewing the Dart in order to judge of the truth of the comparison. My friend happened to remark that of course he knew the Rhine very well. "Not in the least," was the reply; "he had only passed it once on the railway at Cologne." But being a German, and knowing all about the character of the people, their history and literature, he could evolve the idea of the Rhine out of his own consciousness. Given the history and the literature, the idea of the local scenery could always be evolved out of one's own internal being. "For instance," said the metaphysical German, "I have never been to Switzerland, yet I am perfectly acquainted with Swiss scenery." I am afraid his judgment would not be worth much on the mooted point respecting the Dart. One envies the facility with which an immense amount of travelling can be done without the inconvenient drawback of travelling expenses. It is a bold idea to supersede locomotion by the internal consciousness.

Correspondence.

DR. TAIT IN THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—"It is a consummation devoutly to be wished" that, when the last acts of the late Archbishop of Canterbury come to be known, it may be able to be reported that he put earnest pressure for it upon those able to bring about the repeal of the Public Worship Regulation Act. Or, if not, that the country, grateful for his services, will demand it as his fittest memorial. We are hardly left in doubt that he saw the mistake of the Act; nor may we at all doubt that, if now he could return to that portion of the Christian Church, of which he was once the chief ruler, he would demand its repeal for the sake of that peace which unhappily by it he hoped to bring about. From the action of the "four tutors" to the passing of this Bill, the Catholic faith has had to struggle, but not in vain, against perpetual opposition. Newman lost. Pusey suspended. Denison, Bennett, and Liddell harassed and vexed in the earlier days. In the later, Morgan King, Lowder, Mackonochie, and Baghot de la Bere (the two last still, and for periods of from 9 to 13 years), kept in the fire of persecution; while Tooth, Dale, Enraght, and Green have suffered imprisonment (the latter nearly two years), and deprivation; others, too numerous to mention, have had their work stopped or in many ways hindered. In every sense of the word may it be said of the departed Archbishop, "The end of that man is peace."

Dec 5. J. A. B.

PUSEY MEMORIAL.

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—I am thankful to make a very encouraging report of our proceedings at Taunton yesterday.

A large and most hearty meeting; with few exceptions, a men's meeting.

An open meeting free to all, with resolutions and explanatory letter published some time previously.

No dissent or difference of judgment.

A letter from the Bishop in answer to one from me before I published anything, with his permission to use it as I pleased—like himself, kind, just, considerate.

Also many letters from Laity and Clergy, heartily concurring, but prevented from being present, and promising help.

Indeed, out of the whole number to whom I had written I had only *two* refusals to join from principal Laity, and *one* from Clergy.

Amount of money at close of meeting over £100; money coming in since. Account opened at Messrs. Stuckeys and Co., Taunton.

GEORGE ANTHONY DENISON.

East Brent, Dec. 7.

"THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER."

To the Editor of the John Bull.

Sir,—I am very thankful to see that Mr. Shelly secured the support of the Bishop and of all the members of the Exeter Diocesan Conference, save one, in his opposition to "Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister." Mr. Shelly, in the course of his speech, made reference to "a long advertisement" which has lately been inserted in the newspapers by the advocates of a change in the law on this subject.

In that advertisement, Leviticus xviii. 18, is quoted "as permitting marriage with the sister of a deceased wife." As opposed to the statement of the Secretary of the Marriage Law Reform Association, I beg to direct the attention of your readers to the comments on verse 18 of Leviticus xviii. in the *Pulpit Commentary*. It is there stated "that the words have no bearing at all on the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister." It is further stated "that the words translated, a wife to her sister, may be translated, in accordance with the marginal reading, "one wife to another." "It is in accordance with the genius of the Hebrew language to take 'father,' 'son,' 'brother,' 'sister,' in a much wider acceptation than is the case in the Western tongues." Any things akin to each other in form, shape, character, or nature are "brothers" and "sisters." "This is the name given to the loops of the curtains of the Tabernacle (Exodus xxvi. 3, 5, 6), the tenons of the boards (Exodus xxvi. 17), and the wings of the cherubim (Ezekiel i. 11, 23)." Then, if the right reading is, Neither shalt thou take one wife to another, there arises a difficulty as to "polygamy," which was allowed "by Exodus xxi. 7-11; Deut. xxi. 15-17; xvii. 17." This difficulty is ably removed in this admirable commentary. The final conclusion arrived at is that "the law of Moses" does not leave "the case of the wife's sister untouched," and "that marriage with her is forbidden under the above law, and this inference is confirmed by marriage with the other sister-in-law—the brother's wife—being, as the rule, prohibited."

The *Speaker's Commentary* is cited in the "long advertisement." I am thankful to see that Precentor Cook is not in favour of any change in the Marriage Laws. What do your readers think of the honesty of the Marriage Law Reform Association in bringing in all Roman Catholics as believing that "these marriages are scriptually valid"? Are these the only unions for which a dispensation may be obtained in that Communion? Would there, *e.g.*, be any obstacle to an uncle marrying his niece in that corrupt branch of the Church if a dispensation were obtained? If a dispensation were sought, would it not in some cases be obtained?

The "long advertisement" says that "scriptural prohibition must henceforth be abandoned as a ground of legal prohibition of the marriages in question." I think that there will still be found not only Churchmen, but also many Nonconformists, who will adhere to the belief that the table of kindred and affinity asserts the truth when it says that the persons mentioned therein "are forbidden in Scripture and our laws to marry together."

JAMES B. STROTHER.

Vicar of Shaugh Prior, Roborough, South Devon.
October 26th, 1882.

P.S.—The Hebrew reading of Exodus xxvi., v. 3, is as follows:—"The five curtains shall be coupled together *a woman to her sister*, and other five curtains shall be coupled *a woman to her sister*." And in the fifth verse the Hebrew expression is, "linking the loops *a woman to her sister*." And in the sixth verse, "and couple the curtains *a woman to her sister*."

I send for publication, together with this, the following letter addressed to Lord Stanhope, together with Lord Stanhope's reply:—

My Lord,—I have lately read the following in the *Western Morning News*, a Plymouth paper:—

"Great efforts are being made by the Churchmen who hold that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is forbidden by the Bible, to conduct an agitation against the measure. Bishop Temple's recent speech has largely encouraged them. They seem to have hopes of success. One is sorry to throw cold water over their endeavours, but unfortunately for them they are fighting a losing battle. When next the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill, being accepted by the Commons, which it is certain to be, comes before the House of Lords, some dozen Peers who have hitherto voted against it, with Lord Stanhope at their head, will change sides on the ground that public opinion has, after having a long time for consideration and for reconsideration, pronounced most unmistakably in its favour. Moreover, the confusion introduced into the law by the passage of Colonial Acts in favour of these marriages is such as to be intolerable. For example, a pair legally married in Australia may, it is thought, return home, separate, and marry to others. Bigamists in Australia, their children are bastards here, and the children of their third unions would be legitimate in England, but incapable of inheritance in Australia. Such a condition of things is so grave that the peers have pronounced that it must end."

I sincerely hope that the London correspondent of the *Western Morning News* is mistaken in his statement, and that your lordship will vote against the *incestuous* measure as heretofore. I hold that Holy Scripture is decidedly against such marriages.

As a Priest of God, and the father of a family, and as one who loves his native land, I do protest with all my heart against any such alteration of our Marriage Laws as that contemplated by the Marriage Law Reform Association.

Permit a humble Church of England clergyman to speak to you in the name of his Master.

Oh! I beseech you, let no one, however high his rank may be, induce you to give your vote in favour of that which is forbidden both by God Himself and His Church. Rather than lower the tone of English domestic life to the level of that in the Colonies, let those who dwell in the mother country strive with might and main to put the truth before the Colonists, and by all lawful means endeavour to bring about in Canada and Australia, or wherever else incest has been legalised, an abrogation and repeal of the Colonial law. I venture to subjoin a letter of mine

on this subject, which was published last month in the *Western Daily Mercury*.

I may add that it is my wish to publish this, together with any reply your Lordship may think it right to send me.

I am, my Lord, yours faithfully,
JAMES B. STROTHER.

The Parsonage, Shaugh Prior, Roborough, South Devon, Nov. 21, 1882.

"20, *Grosvenor-place, S. W., Nov.* 23, 1882.

"Sir,—The *Western Morning News* is misinformed; I have always voted against the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill, and shall continue to oppose it.—Believe me, sir, yours faithfully,

"The Rev. James Strother." "STANHOPE.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The *Athenæum* states that Mr. Pater, who is about to leave England for a stay of some weeks in Rome, is engaged on a considerable work written in dialogue form. The scene of it is laid in the Eternal City, in the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

The Malagasy envoys now on a visit to this country have brought with them various publications in the native language. They include the recent correspondence between the Malagasy Government and the French Consuls, as well as other official documents, which, although issued from a native printing office, are not inferior in point of appearance and typographical accuracy to our own Blue-books. The Malagasy compositors have all been taught by English printers. At the present time, five or six periodicals are printed in the Malagasy language, and enjoy a wide circulation in the island.

Canon Dr. Bock, the antiquary, who has been making an examination of the relics belonging to the Cathedral of Berne, declares it to be richer in archæological treasures than almost any other Protestant church in Christendom, Canterbury Cathedral included. The money worth of the treasures he estimates at upwards of 4,000,000f. He has found many interesting objects hidden away in cases which had not been opened since the Reformation, and which the guardians of the collection looked upon as so much lumber. Not a few of the relics, moreover, have been incorrectly catalogued out of sheer ignorance. A supposed carpet, part of the spoil of the Battle of Morat, described as Charles the Bold's horsecloth, proves to be the mantle of that Prince as Grand Master of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and possesses an intrinsic value, apart from its associations, of 50,000f.

We understand that the first volume of the *Old Testament Commentary*, edited by Bishop Ellicott, will be published on Monday next, by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co., and that the second volume will be ready for issue in January. The contributors to the *Commentary* will include the Very Rev. R. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury, the Very Rev. E. H. Plumptre, Dean of Wells, Canons Barry, Farrar, and Rawlinson, Rev. A. S. Aglen, M.A., Rev. C. J. Ball, Rev. F. Gardiner, D.D., Rev. Dr. Ginsburg, Rev. Dr. Pope, Rev. Professor Stanley Leathes, Rev. Dr. Reynolds, and the Rev. C. H. Waller, M.A.

The second portion of the Beckford Library, which has been removed from Hamilton Palace, will be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge during the fortnight commencing with Monday, the 11th inst., and ending with Saturday, the 23rd. The catalogue of this second portion extends from GA to MY, and will be found on inspection to contain works equal in interest, condition, and rarity to those in the first portion, which realised upwards of £31,000. This second portion comprises very many fine and even gorgeous specimens of the bookbinder's art, applied to volumes which were once in the libraries of the Kings and Queens of France, and of the most eminent French collectors, who in this respect were far in advance of our own countrymen and countrywomen, and many of the fly-leaves are filled with Mr. Beckford's quaint and caustic observations in MS., showing that he was not only a collector, but a critical reader. The books of prints are extremely fine, including the Heptameron of Margaret de Valois, the splendid works of Mr. Gould, Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, the Fables and Contes of La Fontaine, the Galérie de Versailles and other galleries, various books of pageants, royal, religious, &c., and the works of Holbein, Hollar, Houbraken, Hogarth, &c. Geography is well represented here by various collections of voyages and travels, from the *Itinerarium Portugalensium* of 1508 down to the large books on America which marked the middle of last century. Of the Greek and Latin classics many are on large paper, and the Aldus, Elzevir, and other editions are reported as being, on the whole, in superb condition. Among the 15th century works is the very rare first edition of Lactantius, printed at Subiaco in 1465, and memorable as the earliest work issued in Italy with a date. Many very rare volumes will also be found here in French and Italian literature. The remaining portion of Mr. Beckford's library will be brought forward early in the new year, and will be followed by the Hamilton Library, properly so called.

A NINETEENTH CENTURY PILGRIMAGE

A Paris correspondent of the *Globe* writes:—

"In the present days of secularism, when the free-thinking functionaries of the Republic appear to have taken the greatest delight in pulling down the crucifix and destroying every emblem connected with religion, it is refreshing to see that some few have still retained respect for the traditions taught them when they were at their mother's knee. One would hardly imagine that Paris, which distinguished itself when the decrees against unauthorised congregations were carried into execution, where the priest is insulted and perhaps beaten when he ventures into certain quarters of the town, would have suffered pilgrims to meet within its liberties. Men and women may, however, still be found bent on pious missions, wandering out to the Cathedral of St. Denis, or paying their devotions at the Church of Nôtre Dame, where certain indulgences are promised those who are willing to express their repentance at the altar. Just outside Paris, on the road to Versailles, stands Viroflay, a place which was known under the Empire, owing to the *fêtes* organised by the Duc de Morny in the grounds he purchased there, and which his wife, the Duchess de Sesto, has since sold and parcelled out into plots for the benefit of the builder, who is to extend Paris like London when the fortifications have been done away with. Villas, cottages, and country houses have been built all over Viroflay, which is sheltered by the wood of Meudon, where, as the old song says, strawberries are sweetest when picked by two lovers alone and without the restraint of a third party's presence. At the very entrance to the wood, the priest of Viroflay planted some half a century ago a plaster of Paris image of the Virgin, on a mahogany slab, which he nailed firmly to the trunk of an old oak tree, calling down an anathema on the head of the impious one who should attempt to displace it. The statue has remained ever since. But the Municipal Council has contemplated ordering its removal. The question has been agitated throughout the village, but the people have been worked upon by the local preiest to resist the iconoclastic tendencies of those who have been deputed to guard their interests.

"The villagers, especially the innkeepers and tradesmen, have resented any act which would prevent their place from being patronised by the band of pilgrims who journey down when the season is over, and the happy couples who join hands and wander through the wood on a Sunday have remained in Paris to spend the day in restaurant or theatre. The statue remains to work a continuation of those miracles which it is supposed to be able to encompass, but the *curé* is lost in the good graces of the Municipal Council, who are determined to avenge their want of success on him. He, worthy man, does not care, for he has a precedent. The archives of the *presbytère* tell how one of his predecessors was called up and admonished by the Parliament about a century ago for having refused to give the consecrated bread to a descendant of the ancient *seigneurs* of the village. The Baron de Viroflay attempted strong measures, but the priest was of the Friar Tuck description, and knew how to use the quarter-staff. A law-suit was commenced, lasting over a quarter of a century. The priest appealed against every adverse decision, and the Bishop had at last to intervene on behalf of the Baron, who had been formally excommunicated with bell, candle, and book by the peasant-born *curé*, who had retained all the obstinacy of the sons of the soil. Under the Revolution another priest of Viroflay, named Niquet, won the good graces of his parishioners, who had such confidence in his patriotism that they elected him as mayor, an office which he combined with the clerical functions to the utmost satisfaction of all parties concerned. He retained his double qualification for many years, and, dying, left an example to his flock of rectitude, combined with moral courage. The present priest has determined to follow in the footsteps of his predecessors, and, without defying the Municipal Council, he has accepted the verdict of his parishioners, and invited them to join in the annual procession to the statue of the Virgin in the forest. The rangers were bidden to assist in gathering moss to thicken the green carpet round the majestic old tree, in the branches of which, now denuded by the first winter frosts, our Lady of Viroflay has been set up for the faithful.

The pilgrimage was organised this year with more than ordinary care and splendour. Lourdes and Paray-le-Monial are too far, and those who have made so many vows at the altar of Nôtre Dame des Victoires in Paris are always eager to take part in any religious ceremony where some virtue is attached to the shrine visited. Most miraculous cures are said to have been effected by the Virgin of Viroflay, and the effluence of people was considerably increased by the promise that an envoy from the Nuncio would bring down with him the Papal benediction sent direct from the "prisoner in the Vatican" for the occasion. The railway trains brought down a great number of people, and the village church was uncomfortably full of visitors quite an hour before the procession was formed. The crowd was swelled by a number of the curious, who had assembled to see the pilgrims, while here and there some afflicted persons were to be seen, determined to brave every inclemency of the weather, hoping that the moral courage they displayed would be taken into account, and relief given them for the different infirmities under which they laboured. They had visited the miraculous shrine at Rancy, bowed down before the image which was set up by the three merchants who were saved from the hands of the thieves in the forest of Bondy, and they had lain for hours in prayer at Notre Dame des Victoires, where faith has made more than one whole. The procession, led by a Capuchin friar, one of the victims who have been sorely persecuted of late, but whose sermon or exhortation to those gathered round him was in favour of the people who had spitefully used him, was formed within the church. Deputations from different religious societies had come, headed by their priests and their banner-bearers carrying aloft the standard, on which was embroidered the words, 'Sauvez Rome et la France.' Some of the young girls were, notwithstanding the time of year, dressed in white, and they thus formed a pleasing contrast in the midst of so many sombre garments. The 'swiss,' or beadle, was resplendent in his uniform as a general of the First Empire, marching ahead with his drum-major's cane and clearing the way for the procession.

"It seemed as though the weather had been expressly ordained for the pilgrimage. The sun shone out quite brightly as the friar and the village priest led the way to the oak tree where the statue is to be found. Hymns of praise were sung by those who took part in the pilgrimage, and their voices raised on high silenced the ribald jest of the drinkers who were seated at the *café*, ready to make fun of everything. When all had gathered round the oak the Capuchin gave the signal, and the pilgrims knelt down and prayed long and earnestly. An address was then spoken by the village priest, who encouraged those around him to be of good cheer, as faith would bring them through every difficulty. He told them how their ancestors, the Gauls and the Franks, had worshipped under the old forest trees, and expressed a hope that the intercession of the being represented by the rudely-carved statue in the oak would be more than sufficient to enable the Church to tide over every difficulty and retain all the prestige which marked its existence at the commencement of Christianity. The wood rang again with the hymns which were sung, and people might have imagined that they were at a meeting of some of the old Covenanters who had wandered out into the forest to hear the voice of their shepherd, prevented from joining with them in their devotions at home. A blessing was given to the kneeling multitude in the name of the Holy Father, and then the procession returned to the village, at the entrance to which banners were furled and leave was taken of those who had conducted the pilgrimage. As the sceptics at the village inn and the railway station remarked, no wonderful cure had taken place, and no miracle had been worked, but none could answer the question as to who had played the most laudable part—those who knelt down before the wooden image of the Virgin and prayed for forgiveness for their sins and grace to live a good life, or those who have cried out against idolatry and have ordained that every symbol or emblem connected with the Church shall be removed from school and law court as reminiscences of a pagan period and the superstition of the Middle Ages."

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

On Thursday afternoon the weekly meeting of the London School Board was held at the Offices, Victoria-embankment, Mr. E. BUXTON presiding.

PROPOSED NEW SCHOOLS.

A deputation from owners of property and residents in the Richmond-road, Dalston, and roads immediately adjacent, presented a memorial having reference to the alternative sites proposed to be scheduled in Richmond-road, Dalston, and asking that such sites may be abandoned.

Mr. BEVEN and the Rev. H. PEARSON introduced the deputation.

Mr. LOWLES, one of the deputation, stated that the sites which the Board proposed taking were covered with houses rented at the rate of about £45 to £100 a year. There existed already in the neighbourhood *three voluntary schools, and in those schools there was a total of over* 500 *vacant places*. He hoped the Board would not erect schools where they were not wanted, and which would be of no use to those living in the neighbourhood.

The Rev. H. D. PEARSON moved that the matter be referred to the works committee for consideration and report.

Mr. BEVEN seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

The CHAIRMAN, in accordance with a resolution passed at the first meeting of the new Board, presented a report as to the constitution of the standing committees, and, with some slight alterations, his selection of the names met with approval. The standing committees were appointed as follows:—

STATISTICAL.—Dr. Aveling, the Rev. Brymer Belcher, Mr. Beven, Mr. Bond, Mr. Bousfield, the Rev. Charles Brooke, the Rev. Joseph Diggle, Professor Gladstone, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Rev. G. M. Murphy, Mr. Pearce, Mr. Richards, Miss Richardson, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., and Mr. Mark Wilks.

WORKS.—Mr. Beven, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Burroughes, Sir Edmund Currie, the Rev. Joseph Diggle, the Hon. Conrad Dillon, Mr. Gudgeon, the Rev. Charles Lawrence, Mr. Lucraft, Mr. Mitchell, the Rev. G. M. Murphy, the Rev. Henry Pearson, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Lyulph Stanley, M.P., Mr. White, and Mr. Mark Wilks.

FINANCE.—Mr. Roston Bourke, Mr. Bruce, Miss Davenport-Hill, Mr. Freeman, Sir Reginald Hanson, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Olding, Mr. Pearce, Miss Richardson, Mr. Ross, Mr. Spicer, and Mr. Whiteley.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.—The Rev. Wm. Barker, Mr. Bond, Mr. Roston Bourke, the Rev. Charles Brooke, Sir Edmund Currie, Miss Davenport-Hill, the Rev. Joseph Diggle, Professor Gladstone, Mr. Gover, Miss Hastings, Mr. Heller, the Rev. Charles Lawrence, Mr. Lobb, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, the Rev. Thomas Morse, Miss Muller, the Rev. Henry Pearson, Mr. Ross, Hon. Lyulph Stanley, Dr. Wainwright, the Rev. Thornhill Webber, Mrs. Westlake, Mr. Whiteley, and Mr. Mark Wilks.

BYE-LAWS.—Mr. Bousfield, Mr. Bruce, the Hon. Conrad Dillon, Mr. Gover, Miss Hastings, Mr. Lucraft, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, Mr. Arthur Mills, Rev. G. M. Murphy, Mr. Olding, Colonel Prendergast, Miss Richardson, Miss Taylor, Mr. Denny Urlin, the Rev. Thornhill Webber, Mr. White, and Mr. Whiteley.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Mr. Bond, Mr. Burroughes, Sir Edmund Currie, Miss Davenport-Hill, Mr. Gudgeon, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Heller, Mr. Lobb, Mr. Arthur Mills, Mr. Mitchell, the Rev. Thomas Morse, the Rev. Henry Pearson, Colonel Prendergast, Mr. Lee Roberts, Mr. Ross, Mr. Spicer, Mr. Denny Urlin, and Mrs. Westlake.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS.—Dr. Aveling, the Rev. William Barker, the Rev. Brymer Belcher, Mr. Roston Bourke, Sir Reginald Hanson, Mr. Heller, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Lobb, Mr. Lucraft, Mr. Mitchell, the Rev. Thomas Morse, Miss Muller, Mr. Richards, Miss Taylor, Dr. Wainwright, and Mr. White.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. S. Atlee, formerly Incumbent of Newland, near Hull, to be Vicar of Buttermere, near Cockermouth. Patron, Lord Lonsdale.

Rev. W. H. Beever, Rector of Llandyssil, Montgomery, to be Vicar of Marstow-with-Pencoyd, Hereford.

Rev. W. Beresford to be Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Leek. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.

Rev. W. H. Booth, to the District Chapelry of Gleadless. Patron, the Rector of Handsworth.

Rev. R. Briggs, to be Vicar of All Saints, Bradford.

Rev. J. S. Brown to be Chaplain of the Salford Union Infirmary at Pendleton.

Rev. E. S. Carter to be Perpetual Curate of St. Michael-le-Belfrey, York. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of York.

Rev. A. Clutterbuck, to be Perpetual Curate of Woolley. Patron, Mr. G. H. Wentworth.

Rev. E. A. Fishbourne, Succentor in Llandaff Cathedral, to Rectory of Llandyssil, Montgomery. Patron, the Bishop of Llandaff.

Rev. E. B. Girdlestone, Principal of Wycliffe Hall, Oxford, to be Honorary Canon of Christ Church. Patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. J. M. A. Graham, to Perpetual Curacy of St. Paul's Burslem. Patron, the Rector of Burslem.

Rev. B. Houchen, to Vicarage of South Pickenham. Patron, Mr. E. A. Applewhaite.

Rev. W. L. B. Janvrin, to Assistant-Curacy in Beverley Minster. Patron, the Simeon Trustees.

Rev. E. Jones, to Rectory of Caerwys, Flintshire.

Rev. E. Lawson, Vicar of Peasedown St. John, near Bath, to Vicarage of St. John's, South Clevedon. Patron, Sir Arthur H. Elton, Bart.

Rev. H. A. Macnaghten, Vicar of Wentworth, near Rotherham, to Vicarage of Prescot, Liverpool. Patrons, King's College, Cambridge.

Rev. J. A. Panter, to Perpetual Curacy of St. George's Wellington. Patron, the Duke of Sutherland.

Rev. E. Price, Minor Canon, Westminster, to be Sacristan of Westminster Abbey.

Rev. G. C. Rivett-Carnac, to Perpetual Curacy of Tong. Patron, the Earl of Bradford.

Rev. J. L. Roberts, Vicar of Spratton, to be Honorary Canon in Peterborough Cathedral. Patron, the Bishop of Peterborough.

Rev. E. Skrimshire, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Extra Minor Canon and Master of the Choristers in Carlisle Cathedral, to be Minor Canon and Succentor in Llandaff Cathedral

Rev. J. Stubbs, Head Master of Langport Grammar School, to Vicarage of Huish Episcopi. Patron, the Archdeacon of Wells.

Rev. M. Tweddell, Vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick-street, to Vicarage of St. Saviour's, Paddington. Patron, the Bishop of London.

Rev. F. Umpleby, to Vicarage of Osbaldwick. Patron, the Archbishop of York.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK:—Revs. W. R. H. Stevenson, to Wigbill; J. R. Threlfall, L.Th., to Stokesley.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL:—Revs. J. H. S. Watson, to Whitminster; T. B. Woodward, to Beverstone; C. Lester, to Amberley; T. S. Raine, to St. Mark, Cheltenham; J. Green, to Bourton-on-the-Hill with Moreton-in-Marsh; A. C. Higge, to Holy Apostles' Church, Charlton Kings

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD:—Revs. H. Holloway, to Denstone; E. T. Taylor, to St. James's, Glossop.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY:—Revs. A. S. Thompson, to Bishopstrow, Wilts; W. M. Stoate, to Berwick Bassett and Winterbourne Monkton, Wilts.

OBITUARY.

Nov. 27, at Tormarton, the Rev. Joseph Buckley, Rector of the parish, in his 71st year.

Nov. 27, at Heigham, Norwich, the Rev. Charles Barnwell Barnwell, of Mileham Hall, Norfolk, Rector of Mileham and J.P. for this county, aged 81.

Nov. 29, at 37, St. John's-wood-park, the Rev. Thomas Williamson Peile, D.D., late Vicar of St. Paul's, Avenue-road, and formerly Head Master of Repton School, aged 76.

Nov. 29, at the Vicarage, Maidstone, the Ven. Thomas Dealtry, M.A., Vicar of Maidstone, and formerly Archdeacon of Madras, aged 57.

Dec. 1, at the Rectory, Clonmel, Ireland, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. William Sandford, A.M., Rector of the united parishes of Clonmel and Innislonagh, Chancellor of Lismore Cathedral, and Canon of Waterford Cathedral.

Dec. 1, at 174, Lewisham High-road, New-cross, the Rev. J. P. Courtenay, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Deptford, aged 51.

Dec. 3, at 2, Trumpington-street, Cambridge, the Rev. James Challis, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., LL.D., Edinburgh, Plumian Professor of Astronomy, and Fellow of Trinity College, in the University of Cambridge, aged 78.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The examiners in the Final Honour School of Natural Science have issued the following award of honours:—

FIRST CLASS.—C. J. Baker, Merton; R. W. Lancaster, Christ Church; and H. T. Low, Balliol.

SECOND CLASS.—J. G. E. Colley, Wadham; W. C. Hudson, Christ Church; B. L. Lascelles, Magdalen; and A. R. Sharpe, New.

THIRD CLASS.—O. E. Evans, Jesus; A. Evington, Merton; C. H. Hands, unattached; A. B. M'Dougall, Lincoln; and C. J. Parker, unattached.

FOURTH CLASS.—C. Harris, University; and W. S. Ingrams, Exeter.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

A musical service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, when Spohr's oratorio, *The Last Judgment*, was sung by the choir. The Cathedral was filled almost to overflowing, and this beautiful service, preceded by Psalm CXXX.—"De Profundis"—was listened to with rapt attention by the large congregation assembled. The impressive effect was considerably augmented by the performance of Dr. Stainer on the organ.

A working men's committee has been formed in the parish of St. Nicholas, Lincoln, for the purpose of aiding the fund for the restoration and improvement of the church. The committee has already arranged for a series of entertainments to be held in the schools during the winter, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the fund.

The Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, commenced last (Friday) evening, at Battersea parish church, a series of Advent sermons on "Death," "Judgment," "Heaven and Hell."

A new chapel being much needed for the poor-house at Oswestry, the Hon. Mrs. Stapleton Cotton has generously offered to bear the expense of its erection. The building will be erected of brick in the Perpendicular style, and will include nave and apsidal chancel. The first stone has been laid by Mrs. Cotton.

At the last meeting of the Church Congress Committee at Derby, held under the presidency of Canon Abney, it was resolved to pay over the surplus fund, after defraying the expenses, to the Southwell Bishopric Fund, for which, since the opening of the Congress, nearly £3,500 has been raised.

The Rev. W. J. Mills Ellison, vicar of St. John's, Battersea, is again seriously ill. The rev. gentleman has only recently returned from a tour in Switzerland, the expenses of which were contributed by his congregation, and which it was hoped would have restored his health, which has been far from good during the whole ten years of his vicariate. Prayers for his recovery were offered in his church on Sunday.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Church Defence Institution, held at 9, Bridge-street, Westminster, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., it was resolved:—

That this Committee desires to express its sense of the severe loss which the Church at large has sustained by the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The warm interest which his Grace took in the work of the Church Defence Institution, of which since 1871 he was the president, and the earnestness with which at all times, and especially at the conference summoned by himself at Lambeth Palace in March, 1881, he commended its claims to the support of Churchmen, were of the greatest assistance and encouragement to those who had the conduct of the Institution. The Committee begs to offer to his surviving relatives its most sincere sympathy.

In a Pastoral from the Bishop of Rochester, his Lordship calls attention to the rapidly increasing population of the south metropolitan parishes, and the pressing need for vigorous exertion on the part of the National Church to make spiritual provision for them. A scheme for erecting at least ten new churches in South and South-East London was adopted at the diocesan conference of the present year, and the Bishop has had munificent offers from two London merchants, one of whom has undertaken to erect a church capable of holding 1,000 people, so soon as the contracts to build nine others are signed. The

other has promised £2,000 and £1,000 towards the stipends of two missionary clergymen; and a third friend has guaranteed a large deficiency in a contract for a church at Plumstead. A fourth has contributed £2,000, being one-third of the cost of a church. The scheme is to raise £50,000 in the first instance, to erect at least ten new churches. Between £13,000 and £14,000 have been already subscribed, and the Bishop, who gives £1,000 himself, appeals with some justifiable confidence to Churchmen to help him to raise what is needed.

The memorial stone of the new permanent church of All Saints, Battersea (which is one of the ten churches referred to in the Bishop of Rochester's Pastoral mentioned above), will be laid on the site where the iron church stood, near Battersea-park-gates, on the 21st inst. (St. Thomas's Day). This will be the third anniversary of the death of Bishop Utterton, of whom kind memories are entertained in Battersea, and it is hoped that either Mrs. or Miss Utterton will be present and perform the ceremony.

The Rev. Henry Law, vicar of Clacton-on-Sea, having intimated his intention to resign the living in order that he might undertake a more active and laborious sphere of duty, the parishioners presented him with an address entreating him to withdraw his resignation, to which the rev. gentleman replied that the comparatively idle life as incumbent at Clacton was distasteful to him, and his resignation would take effect at the close of the year.

At a recent special service for men only at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Matlock Bath, the vicar the Rev. E. Latham, delivered a discourse on "The latest odds," in which he vigorously denounced the evils of gambling.

Two memorial windows are being erected in the parish church of Rodington, Salop, in memory of the late rector, the Rev. T. C. Pearson, and two of his children.

A handsome testimonial has been presented to the Rev. W. Littlehales, vicar of Compton Bishop, Somerset, by his parishioners, in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of his appointment as vicar of the parish.

Two stained-glass windows have been placed in the south aisle of Chewton Mendip church as memorials of recently deceased members of the Hippisley family, who have for many years been connected with the parish.

In order to give expression to the feelings of the English Church Union with regard to the death of its vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Pusey, there will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster-square, prior to the general meeting of the Union on the 12th inst. The business of the meeting will be confined to the consideration of his work and of the proposed memorial in recognition of it. The sermon will be preached by the Dean of St. Paul's.

It has been quietly assumed by those in favour of Disestablishment anywhere and everywhere, and too generally accepted even by others who realise to the full the disaster to the country which such an event would entail, that the abolition of the Scotch Establishment is only a question of time, or even of a convenient opportunity. Certain letters of Dr. Kennedy in the *Times*, a few months ago, began to open the eyes of many who had previously been deceived by the confident language of Liberationists, and the fact that the agitation, so far from being a popular one, was purely artificial, is now abundantly patent to all who can read between the lines. Under these circumstances we are glad to find that a Society to be called "The National Church Society of Scotland" is shortly to be established under highly influential auspices. The scheme of this Society is very comprehensive, and its promoters doubt not that it has only to be taken up generally for the country to be roused in defence of the Established Church. They make no question that they have the vast majority of the people of Scotland with them, but they recognise—and, to tell the truth, it was quite time they did—that so long as a very complete organisation is at work promoting Disestablishment, while there is no counter organisation for defence, members of Parliament and the English people may well underrate their strength and the place which their Church holds in the affections of the Scottish people. On broad grounds we most heartily wish to the new Society all the success which its promoters anticipate for it. A national recognition of religion is in these days a principle for which men must labour and spend. It was set at naught in Ireland with results so disastrous and far-reaching that we can hardly dare hope to have seen the worst yet. All classes but one, and this the least deserving, have suffered from it. Such a terrible mistake must not be repeated in Scotland, and though the members of the Established Church there are probably quite strong enough to fight their own battles, they deserve, and we doubt not will receive, the active sympathy and support of religious Englishmen in all places and at all times at which it can be effectively rendered.—*National Church.*

A special ten days' mission at the church of St. Saviour's, Battersea-park, was brought to a conclusion on Monday, having been conducted with much success by the Rev. S. G. Scott, the vicar, the Rev. W. J. Harkness, and others. The district parish is one of the largest and most thickly populated in Battersea.

The Rev. Canon Evans, of Rhymney, has declined the rectory of Caerwys, Flintshire, of the value of £500 per annum, and it has been conferred upon the Rev. Edward Jones, of St. George's, Tredegar, South Wales.

The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge have agreed to present to the valuable rectory of Prescot, the Rev. Henry Alexander Macnaghten, vicar of Wentworth, near Rotherham, and formerly scholar of the college.

Canon M'Neile, a son of Dr. M'Neile, has written some very strong letters to Rev. J. F. Thorne, protesting against his conduct in forbidding Mr. Horsfall to build a church in his parish on a site which, he says, has really been chosen by the diocesan authorities; and in vigorous language he denounces the bigotry of which he accuses Mr. Thorne.

The Bishop of Peterborough has addressed a Pastoral to the Church people of Northampton, earnestly inviting them to attend and take part in a mission which his Lordship hopes soon to inaugurate. In church and mission-room, in warehouse and factory, in street and alley, special missioners, his Lordship says, will preach, and meetings for prayer will be held in all the parishes. The Pastoral has been sent to the several Incumbents, and there is every indication that the work will be heartily taken up alike by the clergy and laity.

In Braxted Park, Essex, stands a little church dedicated to All Saints. This church is about to undergo a thorough and much-needed restoration. The interesting Jacobean woodwork will be preserved. It is hoped that sufficient funds may be procured to make the appearance of the church correspond with the beauty of its situation.

Spohr's *Last Judgment* will be sung at St. Paul's, Bow-common, Burdett-road, by the choir of the church, on Friday, December 15, at 8 p.m., with organ accompaniment only by Mr. Horace Buttery, organist and director of the choir.

Speaking at a conference in Newcastle on Wednesday on Church government, the Bishop of Newcastle said he was perfectly certain that the sense of the nation revolted against the imprisonment of clergymen for matters of conscience. On the other hand, no great body could cohere unless it had discipline and the power of enforcing it. The difficulty was in establishing on old Church lines some central authority which should command the obedience of High, Low, and Broad Churchmen.

The parish church of St. Mary Walkern, near Stevenage, was re-opened on St. Andrew's Day by the Bishop of Colchester, after being closed for some months past for much-needed reparation and improvement. The services, which were all well attended, were Holy Communion at 8.30, matins with sermon by the Bishop at 11. In the afternoon his Lordship held a confirmation, and at 7 p.m. the day was concluded with Evensong and sermon by the Rev. W. J. Boys, vicar of Fordingbridge, Hants, late rector of Walkern. During the time Mr. Boys was rector of the parish the chancel, which was in a most dilapidated state, was almost entirely rebuilt and a vestry added, but it is owing to the exertions of the Rev. James Camper Wright, the present rector, aided most liberally by the Rev. J. G. Cotton Browne, J.P., of Walkern Hall, Mrs. Harding (widow of a former rector), and other friends, that the completion of the restoration of the church has been brought to a successful issue. The work has been carried out in a thoroughly conservative spirit by the architect, Mr. Hugh Roumian Gough, F.R.I.B.A., of London, the outlay being about £1,750, of which some £200 has yet to be collected.

The portraits of Lady Mary Glyn, by Mr. W. B. Richmond, of Hammersmith, and of the vicar, by Mr. John Collier, of Chelsea-embankment, which formed the wedding present from the parishioners of Kensington to their vicar, are now finished and framed, and the illuminated book, containing the presentation address and the names of all the subscribers (about 1,100 in number), is likewise completed. The presents may be viewed by the contributors at the Vestry-hall, High-street, Kensington, on Tuesday, 12th, and Wednesday, 13th December, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., and 7 and 10 p.m. The presents will afterwards be offered to the vicar for his acceptance by a small deputation on behalf of the committee and the subscribers.

A special meeting was held on Tuesday of the Committee of the Church Missionary Society in Salisbury-square, when the following resolution was adopted in reference to the decease of the Archbishop:—

"This Committee have received the intelligence of the death of the most rev. the vice-patron of the Society, Dr. Archibald Campbell Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, with a profound sense of the loss which this Society in common with the Church of England throughout the world has sustained by his removal.

"They feel, however, that all expression of regret should give way to that of thanksgiving to the great Head of the Church for having raised up and fitted for the arduous responsibilities of the office one remarkable for energy, firmness, sagacity of judgment, large-heartedness, and fatherly kindness, and who was enabled to fulfil his office through a period of the history of the Church extending over fourteen years, when such gifts were pre-eminently needed.

"In reviewing his Grace's connection with the Society, extending over a period of forty-five years, at Oxford, Rugby, Carlisle, London, and Canterbury, the Committee would especially notice his frequent attendance either at the anniversary sermon at St. Bride's, or on the platform at the annual meeting. His Grace preached the fifty-ninth annual sermon when Bishop of London, and many weighty words in the nine speeches delivered by him in Exeter Hall in behalf of the Society, will long be remembered. As Bishop of London, and occasionally as Archbishop, he ordained many of the Society's candidates, and also consecrated eight of its missionaries to colonial or missionary bishoprics.

"He was was always ready with his wise and fatherly counsel when the secretaries had occasion to seek it, while his conduct of the anxious controversy with regard to the difficulties which arose between the Bishop of Colombo and the Society's missionaries in Ceylon, and the final opinion which, in conjunction with other Prelates, he pronounced in the case are remembered with special thankfulness.

"That his long and active life, marked by patient continuance in well doing in the midst of heavy trials, should have closed on Advent Sunday, as did that of the beloved partner of his labours four years before, and that he should have been enabled to give attention to his official duties up to within a few days of his death, seems singularly appropriate. The Master had appointed to him his work, and he was permitted to do it as one waiting and watching for the Master's return.

"The committee desire that an expression of their sincere and respectful sympathy be conveyed, with a copy of this resolution, to his bereaved family."

The Committee also telegraphed to the Rev. R. T. Davidson to inquire about the possibility of representatives of the Society attending the funeral, and, receiving a favourable reply, the Committee appointed the following to attend and represent the Society at his Grace's funeral—Sir Henry Verney, Bart., M.P.; the Hon. Captain Francis Maude, R.N., the Society's treasurer; and the Rev. F. E. Wigram, its honorary clerical secretary.

In lecturing to the Rushden Liberal Association on "The Probable Results of Disestablishment," Mr. Carvell Williams referred to the loss which the Church of England had sustained by the death of the Primate. He said that he could, with perfect consistency, speak of the deceased Prelate with the highest respect, because, while a section of the members of his own Church had for years past treated him with the greatest contumely, Liberators had never failed to recognise his moderation, his statesmanlike sagacity, and his anxiety to bring the Church of England into harmony with the spirit and the tendencies of the time. In dealing with the disestablishment of the Irish Church, with the abolition of ecclesiastical tests at the Universities, and with the admission of Nonconformist burial services in parochial churchyards, he had had to face difficulties as great as could well embarrass the head of the Episcopal Bench. If he hesitated and showed some timidity in his advances, it was evidently because he knew that the mass of the clergy of the Church did not concur in his views, and because he was hampered by the traditions and the exigencies of an Establishment. He was probably as liberal an Archbishop as could ever be expected to exist in such an institution, and whoever might be appointed his successor he (Mr. Williams) hoped that for the sake of the Church, and for the sake of the country, he would be as estimable and as broad-minded as the late Archbishop.

A NEW LIBERATIONIST EFFORT.

The following article from the December number of the *National Church* we commend to the careful consideration of our readers:—

"A large number of Churchmen will have been prepared, by an announcement in the *Guardian*, for a new departure on the part of the Liberation Society. It is an open secret, we imagine, that the Society has hitherto failed in great measure to obtain for itself a hearing in the metropolis. In rural districts, where distractions are few, and life a little monotonous, even a Liberation Locture by the 'Rev.' Mr. Jones or John Robinson, Esq., supplies a species of excitement, and draws an audience of some kind or other. But in London—to say nothing of the fact that other entertainments of a more cheerful character are to be obtained—where there are no tithes to tempt the avarice of the impecunious; where there is no local Dissenting minister to draw a painful contrast between the social position of himself and the clergyman; where, in fact, the case for Disestablishment must be judged on its intrinsic merits, the usual stock arguments of the quaintly styled 'Liberators' are advanced in vain. The importance of London, however, as the centre of England, and as possessing a population in excess of the whole of Scotland, cannot be disregarded; and so an effort is to be made to beguile the hitherto unimpressionable constituency.

"A circular which has been put out sets forth the plan of the new campaign. Lecturers, 'free of cost,' are offered to 'congregations, young men's societies, and political clubs.' 'Individuals' seeking for information on 'any branch of the Disestablishment question' are also requested 'to communicate with the Society;' and, finally, everyone who receives the circular will 'oblige by placing it in the hands of any friend likely to further its purpose.' It was, we presume, in response to this last request that some anonymous recipient of the circular forwarded it to us, and, so far as making it known, we are glad to comply with the request as publicly as possible. Churchmen in London must therefore be pleased to understand that the Liberation Society is desirous of winning over London to the policy of Disestablishment. London has hitherto shown very little interest in the propaganda, and London has been very backward is supplying the sinews of war; and now that the income of the Society is falling off so ominously, and Bradford and Manchester are tiring a little of bearing the brunt of the battle, with results following so slowly, London is to be roused if possible to make up the unfortunate deficiency. This we take to be the plain English of the new circular. None the less does it entail fresh duties upon the Church Defence Institution and upon London Churchmen. The Church Defence Institution must be prepared to provide lecturers and publications as freely as the Liberation Society; and this, we venture to say on its behalf, it will endeavour to do. London Churchmen, on their side, must give all information to the office, whenever Mr. Williams or Mr. Fisher, Mr. Robjohns or Mr. Kearley, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Briggs, or Mr. Grant promise them a visit, with a view to showing how, for instance, the 'union of Church and State' is 'opposed to the teachings of the New Testament,' or that 'practice and profession in the Church of England is a juxtaposition of incongruous ideas.' If this sort of hearty co-operation is carried on, we have no fear of the result; the argument, we know, is on our side. Prejudice and ignorance are the most powerful allies of our opponents. To remove prejudice and dispel ignorance is the mission of the Church Defence Institution: to strengthen its hands in the interests of the Church and of the country is, we conceive, the patent duty at this time of all the Church's loyal and intelligent sons."

THE COURT.

The Queen came up to London on Monday, and formally opened the new Royal Courts of Justice. The ceremony was brief, but the attendance was numerous, and comprised many members of the Royal Family, the Judges, members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Bar. Her Majesty returned to Windsor in the afternoon. The streets through which the Royal procession passed were thronged with people, who loudly and continuously cheered Her Majesty.

The *Court Circular* announces the deep sorrow of the Queen at the Archbishop's death, and adds that Her Majesty would have postponed the opening of the Law Courts on Monday but for the great inconvenience of putting aside all arrangements already made.

The Queen held an Investiture of the Order of the Bath on Thursday at Windsor, when many military and naval officers received the insignia. The several Treasurers of the Inns of Court received the dignity of Knighthood.

The Duke of Albany on Wednesday presided at a public meeting at Salisbury to promote the establishment of a Royal College of Music.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Alhambra Theatre in London was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning. Three firemen were dangerously injured by falling walls. The loss is estimated at £150,000, and 600 people are thrown out of employment.

A fire occurred in Wood-street, Cheapside, City, on Friday morning. The loss is estimated at £3,000,000.

A man at Sheffield, while drunk, killed his infant child by dashing her head against the fender. He has since died of *delirium tremens*.

A shepherd was found dead on Monday on the Saddleback Mountain, near Keswick, having perished in a snowstorm.

Benjamin Mullarkey, aged 19, convicted of the murder of a fellow labourer at Mullhall, was executed in Liverpool gaol on Monday.

Two men carrying bundles were stopped early on Friday week by two constables near Birmingham. One of the men fired two shots at the officers, happily without effect, but both the men escaped, leaving the bundles, which contained property stolen from a house in the vicinity.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, arrived at Salisbury about one o'clock on Wednesday, and lunched with the Mayor and Mr. Coleridge Kennard, M.P. His Royal Highness afterwards proceeded to a sale of work in connection with the Fisherton Home Mission at the Maundrel Hall, and, later in the afternoon, presided at a meeting in the Council-chamber on behalf of the Royal College of Music. Mr. Grove, director of the college, explained the objects of the institution, and his Royal Highness said a city like Salisbury could not have music going on in its midst for generations without becoming influenced by it. The time seemed to have arrived when music must take its proper place in the circle of the arts and sciences, and like them become the object of serious and systematic training. He did not mean that by this severer duty it should cease to be a recreation or an aid to devotion, but rather that in order that it might perform those offices worthily and in the efficiency which was now demanded of all branches of knowledge, and that its influence should act in other directions the scope of which they could not at present anticipate. The influence of music was not confined to the walls of the church or the hours of service—it overflowed into our common life and haunts. It must be as properly taught as were literature, drawing, and the practical sciences. Other speeches were delivered, and it was unanimously agreed that the best endeavours should be made to establish, in connection with the proposed college, a scholarship for Salisbury and South Wilts.

On Wednesday evening General Sir Drury Curzon Drury-Lowe arrived at Chirk Station, North Wales, on a visit to Lord and Lady Trevor. He was accompanied by Lady Lucy Lowe, his brother (Captain Lowe), and Lord Scarsdale, and was met by Lord and Lady Trevor and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, M.P., at the entrance to the station, and an address of welcome was there presented. In reply the General, speaking in a blinding snowstorm, said that he begged to state most emphatically that the report he gave the day after the action at Kassassin was true, and that the Cavalry in their advance to the assistance of the forces under General Graham had been guided solely by the fire of the Egyptian forces. That fire was unceasing and unchecked until the actual charge of the Household Cavalry, when it ceased altogether, and that charge, with what had gone before, resulted in the total rout of the Egyptian force. The General then drove off to Lord Trevor's residence, escorted by yeomanry and Volunteers.

A disastrous fire broke out at Stanford Court, Worcestershire, the seat of Sir Francis Winnington, late on Tuesday night. Sir Francis was visiting a few miles distant, and the fire was first discovered by one of the servants. It broke out in a room near the library. An extincteur was used by the butler, but without effect, and the flames rapidly extended to the rest of the building, being fanned by a strong breeze. Despatches were sent to Tenbury, Stourport, and Worcester, but it was nearly midnight before any fire-engines could reach the spot in consequence of the distance, and by that time the flames had got possession of the whole of the building. The mansion was gutted and a great number of valuable pictures destroyed, but the furniture, plate, portraits, &c., were fortunately saved. The important manuscripts and library were, however, nearly all lost.

At Manchester on Wednesday afternoon, a conference of delegates representing English, Irish, Scotch, and Welsh football associations, was held, under the presidency of Major Marindin, for the purpose of assimilating the different codes of rules. The proceedings lasted about four hours, and the result of the changes proposed is that the Scotch rule as to the throwing in from touch, and the English rule of off side, have been adopted. Rule 5, as amended, will read thus:—"When the ball is in touch, a player of the opposite side to that which kicked it out shall throw it in from the point of the boundary line where it left the ground. The thrower facing the field of play shall hold the ball above his head and throw it with both hands in any direction, and it shall be in play when thrown in. The player throwing it in shall not play it until it has been played by another player." Rule 9 is to stand as in the Scotch rules, with the following addition:—"A player with his back towards his opponents' goal cannot claim the protection of this rule when charged from behind, providing, in the opinion of the umpire or referee, he is in this position wilfully impeding his opponent." Rule 10 to stand as in the English rules, with this addition—"Any player discovered infringing this rule shall be prohibited from taking any further part in the game." The other alterations were on minor points. The conference decided that it was advisable that all the alterations adopted should come into force at the international matches this season, pending ratification by the different associations.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

The Prince of Wales has sent a present of game for the benefit of the inmates of the Brompton Hospital. Dickens's charming Christmas story of the *Cricket on the Hearth*, in its dramatic form, furnished the entertainment on Tuesday evening to the inmates. The little piece was cleverly and effectively rendered, all the performers ably sustaining their parts. The scene was extremely bright and picturesque.

During a snowstorm in London on Thursday two men working on the South-Western Railway, near Clapham Junction, were run over and killed by a passing train, and another man was dangerously injured.

A shocking tragedy occurred on Wednesday at East Ferry, in Lincolnshire. At the Police-court on Tuesday James Anderson, a farmer, summoned and obtained a conviction against his son Charles, in whose favour the wife of the prosecutor gave evidence. During her examination, Mrs. Anderson complained of her husband's ill-treatment, and declared that she was afraid to live with him, whilst the son pleaded, in extenuation of an admitted assault on his father, that he did it to protect his mother. Having seen his son bound over to keep the peace, Anderson returned to West Ferry, a village about a mile distant from his residence, and remained there all night. At noon yesterday he proceeded to his own house, where he found his wife alone. What passed is not known, but shortly afterwards the unfortunate woman was found with her throat cut and quite dead. Anderson was also found with his throat cut, but his wounds are not so severe, and he still lives. In his hand was a pocket-knife, with which the murder and attempted suicide had been perpetrated.

The *Reading Mercury* says that the Camberley obelisk, one of the oldest landmarks to be found in that part of the country, has just been demolished. The obelisk could be seen for miles round, and has for about a century been a guide to travellers. It appears that the gentleman who has recently bought "The Knoll" on which it stands has had the building surveyed by Mr. Allcock, contractor, Camberley, who has pronounced it unsafe at a point about 40ft. down. The owner consequently ordered its removal down to the defective part. The contractor obtained some good photographs of this interesting relic before commencing the work of demolition. Popular tales say the obelisk was built by a King for the purpose of watching fox-hunting, another similar story stating that it was put up as a landmark for fox-hunters, while other accounts declare it to have been a signal-station. The authentic particulars, which are not generally known, are that it was built by a Mr. Norris (who lived at Hawley House, Blackwater) in order to communicate by flags with High Wycombe Church, in Buckinghamshire (twenty-seven miles as the crow flies), with the Dashwood family, with whom he was very intimate. There was originally a gallery round the top and a ball on the summit. About the time when the Royal Military College was removed from Marlow to Sandhurst (in 1812 or 1814), the obelisk formed a favourite landmark for drivers after leaving Wokingham. As there were at that time few trees about, it was much more prominent than it has latterly been. Some gipsies who encamped in the obelisk, and lighted a fire, are said to have burned the staircase down.

The death is announced of Elizabeth, Lady Johnson, wife of Sir John Henry Johnson, of St. Osyth's Priory, Essex, from an attack of typhoid fever. Lady Johnson was the daughter of Captain Foster, of Scarborough, and married in 1868 Mr. Johnson, who was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1874, when he received the honour of knighthood on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Russia to the City after the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh.

On Saturday Miss Sarah Apted, a native of Reigate, and now living at Redhill, reached the age of 100 years. An entry in the Reigate parish church register shows her to have been born on December 2, 1782. She was one of the three who started the first Sunday School in Reigate. The Apted family has resided at Reigate for 200 years. The old lady enjoys fair health.

Mr. Anthony Trollope died at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, after an illness extending a little over a month. In the early part of the year it was found that Mr. Trollope was suffering from heart disease, and he was advised to abstain for a time from work. He went to Ireland, where he laid the foundation of his new novel, *The Land Leaguers*. In October Mr. Trollope returned to London better and stronger. On the 3rd of November, whilst dining with his brother-in-law, Sir John Tilley, he was seized with paralysis of the right side, accompanied by the loss of the power of speech. For nearly a month he progressed most favourably, his ability to speak to some extent returned, and last Friday arrangements were made for him to take outdoor exercise. On Sunday, however, he was not so well, and from that day he grew worse, and gradually lost consciousness. He died apparently without pain. Mr. Anthony Trollope was the son of Mr. T. A. Trollope, Barrister-at-Law, and Mrs. Frances Trollope, the well-known novelist. He was born in 1815, and was educated at Winchester, and subsequently at Harrow. He obtained an appointment in the Post Office, and was for eighteen years engaged in Ireland. During this time he wrote two or three novels, of which *The Macdermotts of Ballycloran* and *The Kellys and the O'Kellys* are the best known. The works, however, which established his reputation were the first of the series dealing with clerical life—*The Warden* and *Barchester Towers*. The others of the series were *Doctor Thorne*, *Framley Parsonage*, and *The Last Chronicle of Barset*. The long list of Mr. Trollope's other novels are too well known to need recapitulation. In addition to his novels, Mr. Trollope contributed to other kinds of literature. He wrote a little manual on Julius Cæsar in Messrs. Blackwood's series, *Ancient Classics for English Readers*, and a *Life of Cicero*. He also produced a number of books of travel; among them being *The West Indies and the Spanish Main*, *North America*, *Australia and New Zealand*, *New South Wales and Queensland*, *South Australia and Western Australia*, *Victoria and Tasmania*, and two volumes of his experiences in South Africa. Mr. Trollope also contributed many papers to magazines and newspapers.

Some information of melancholy interest to meat-consumers was given in a judgment summons case that came before Mr. Commissioner Kerr at the City of London Court. The plaintiff, a salesman carrying on business at the Metropolitan Meat Market, applied for the committal of the defendant, a man in the employ of a firm in the same market, for not having satisfied a judgment of the Court for the payment of a sum of £4 13s. 2d., debt and costs. The debt was, the plaintiff explained, on account of "meat sold for the purpose of being resold in the market." The defendant, according to his own account, was "a jobber who buys from the salesman and resells at a profit to the butcher." In answer to a question put to him as to how many profits had been made upon the meat before he purchased it, he replied, "Perhaps three or four." This led to an outburst of indignation from Mr. Commissioner Kerr, who exclaimed—"So that by the time it gets into the hands of the butcher at St. John's-wood there have already been four or five profits made; and no man knows when it gets upon his table what amount of profit has been made out of him. I think," he added, "the public should know the advantage of the monopoly of the sale of meat in the Central Meat Market. It is disgraceful." So it may be; but the less the public know of these transactions the better. Such knowledge only increases their sadness without decreasing their butchers' bills.

A Bolton correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—"Two brothers named Riboldi, one a self-actor minder in a mill near Bolton, and the other a workman at Bury, have just received intelligence that they are entitled to a fortune of 2,000,000*f.* under somewhat romantic circumstances. Their father served in the Crimea, and on his discharge became a Custom House officer in London, where he died, leaving three sons and a daughter. The mother deserted her older children, while the daughter was adopted by a French gentleman. The latter died, bequeathing his fortune to the girl, who subsequently entered a French convent, and also died. For a long period advertisements have appeared in French, German, Italian, and more recently English newspapers, with a view to finding the Riboldis. The postmaster at Farnworth was ultimately the means of apprising the young men of their good fortune. The property consists of two estates in the French capital and money invested, representing altogether £90,000. It is not known whether the mother is still alive."

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Cure COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty as the most effectual and reliable remedy). One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor and violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. The proprietor receives, constantly, the most gratifying letters from those who have proved their great value. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by all Chemists, in tins, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 31, at St. Andrew's College, Bloemfontein, South Africa, the wife of the Rev. Canon BORTON, Principal of St. Andrew's, of a son.

Dec. 1, at 6, Dean's-yard, Westminster, the wife of the Rev. W. MARTIN, Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, of a daughter.

Dec. 2, at Eton College, the wife of R. A. H. MITCHELL, of a daughter.

Dec. 2, at 2, Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. GEORGE NAPIER, of a daughter.

Dec. 4, at St. Paul's Vicarage, Dorking, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. HARRY CHARLES STURDY, M.A., of a son.

Dec. 4, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel POLLARD, retired, of a daughter.

Dec. 4, at Moreton Say Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R. JOHNSTONE, of a daughter.

Dec. 4, at Parkstone, Dorset, the wife of TRISTRAM H. B. BERESFORD, R.N., of a daughter.

Dec. 4, at Harewood House, Leeds, Lady SUSAN SUTTON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 28, at West Roathly, HENRY WILLIAM NESFIELD, of Egypt, son of the late William Andrews Nesfield, to VIOLET INA, youngest daughter of CHARLES HILL, J.P., of Rockhurst, West Hoathly, Sussex.

Nov. 28, at the parish church, Crosby Ravensworth, THOMAS MCKENNY HUGHES, Woodwardian Prof. of Geology in the University of Cambridge, to MARY CAROLINE, daughter of the Rev. GEORGE F. WESTON, Vicar of Crosby Ravensworth, R.D., and Hon. Canon of Carlisle.

Nov. 29, at Cowfold, Sussex, RICHARD HOPER, Esq., J.P., of Cowfold, to KATE ANNA, youngest daughter of the Rev. JAMES BROWELL, Vicar of the parish.

Nov. 30, at Christ Church, Highbury, FRANCIS HERBERT PADWICK, Esq., Barrister-at-law, the eldest surviving son of Frederick Padwick, Esq., of West Thorney, Sussex, to MARY GRACE, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. BOULTBEE, Principal of the London Church of England College of Divinity, St. John's Hall, Highbury.

Dec. 5, at Christ Church, Bishopwearmouth, ARTHUR, second son of JAMES LAING, Esq., Thornhill, Sunderland, to JANE ARABELLA, daughter of the late Rev. JOHN SCOTT-MONCRIEFF, and niece of the Rev. Canon Scott-Moncrieff, Vicar of Christ Church, and of Fossaway, Perthshire.

Dec. 5, at St. Peter's Church, Cranley-gardens, GEORGE WYNDHAM KENNION, D.D., Bishop of Adelaide, to HENRIETTA DUNCAN, third surviving daughter of the late Sir CHARLES DALRYMPLE FERGUSSON, Bart.

DEATHS.

Nov. 6, at Calcutta, FREDERICK JOHN BIDEN, Downing College, Cambridge, Head Master of La Martiniere College, Calcutta, aged 32.

Nov. 26, suddenly, at Oxford, of heart-disease, in the 59th year of his age, Colonel FREDERICK HUGH CHANCELLOR, R.A., of 70, Prince's-square, London, W., second son of the late Alexander Chancellor, Esq., of Shieldhill, Lanarkshire, N.B.

Nov. 27, at Hammersmith, MARY ANN, Lady WRAXALL, widow of Sir Frederick Charles Lascelles Wraxall, Bart.

Nov. 28th, at Fareham, Hants, aged 82, CHARLOTTE, widow of the Rev. JOSEPH RUSE, formerly Rector of Monkokehampton, Devon.

Nov. 30, at Pokestown, Bournemouth, WILLIAM JAMES THORPE, son of the late Rev. William Thorpe, D.D.

Nov. 30, at Ealing, CAROLINE, widow of the Rev. J. STREATFEILD, and youngest daughter of the late Col. Sawbridge, of Olantigh Towers, Wye, Kent.

Nov. 30, at Harrogate, ELEANOR, the wife of the Rev. PHILIP SIMPSON, of Metham Hall, Howden, aged 70 years.

Nov. 30, ARTHUR, second son of the Rev. H. STAPLETON, of 118, Ladbroke-grove-road, W.

On St. Andrew's Day, at Hook Norton Rectory, Oxfordshire, ELISABETH KATHLEEN FELTRIM, wife of the Rev. ALFRED VYVIAN COX, Rector of the parish, aged 25 years.

Dec. 3, at Hexworthy, Launceston, MARY, widow of the late Rev. H. B. FOYSTER, Rector of All Saints', Hastings, aged 77.

Dec. 3, at Skeyton Rectory, Norwich, ETHEL WILLIS, infant daughter of the Rev. R. E. GAYE, aged 17 days.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

COVENT GARDEN PROMENADE CONCERTS.—LAST NIGHT but ONE of the SEASON.—Orchestra, 100 performers. Band of the Coldstream Guards. Mr. Carrodus, leader; cornet solo by Mr. Levy. Conductor, Mr. A. GWYLLYM CROWE.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening at 7.50, NEARLY SEVEN. At 8.10, THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 7.45, LOVE AND MONEY. Conclude with FOGGED.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening at 7.40, THE SILVER KING. At 7, AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 7.30, DONE ON BOTH SIDES. At 8.15, LITTLE ROBIN HOOD.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, a new play, entitled IMPULSE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, ADRIENNE, adapted by H. Herman from the French play, "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

STRAND THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, THE HEIR-AT-LAW. At 9.30, FROLIQUE.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, THE PROMISE OF MAY. At 8, A FAIR ENCOUNTER.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening at 8, THE RIVALS.

COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE PARVENU. At 9.45, MORE THAN EVER.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at 8, ON CONDITION. At 9.20, AMERICAN BOOT DANCE. At 9.45, SOMETHING NEW.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, RIP VAN WINKLE. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, BETSY. Preceded by, at 8, BRAVE HEARTS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.20, TAKING IT EASY. At 8, GIRLS AND BOYS. Conclude with Mr. GUFFIN'S ELOPEMENT.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.40, IOLANTHE; OR, THE PEER AND THE PERI. At 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, MANTEAUX NOIRS. At 7.30, WEDDED BLISS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—This Evening, a new and original opera comique, entitled MELITA; OR, THE PARSEE'S DAUGHTER.

SURREY THEATRE—This Evening, at 7.30, JANE EYRE; OR, POOR RELATIONS. Followed by LITTLE FAULTS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—This Evening, at 7, THE RULING PASSION.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending December 16.
Tuesday—Opera, PETER THE SHIPWRIGHT (CZAR UND ZIMMERMANN). Wednesday—Opening of International Electric and Gas Exhibition by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in State. Dr. Zerffi's Lecture on "Cæsar," "Cicero" and "Augustus." Thursday—Opera, THE HUGUENOTS. Saturday—Saturday Concert.
DAILY.—Orchestral Concert, Great Organ, Company's Band. Dr. Lynn's Marvellous Performance; Jennion's Marionettes. Skating Rink, &c., &c.
Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling Daily; Saturday, Half-a-crown; or by Season Ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Every Day, at 3 and 8, Grand Variety Entertainment. Enormous Success. Constant Change in Programme. The Aviaries and Tanks newly stocked. Miss and Willie BECKWITH, saving life from drowning. Cooper's Performing Lions. In the Picture Gallery, Exhibition of Pictures illustrating British Field Sports and the Old Coaching Days. The JAVANESE GAMELAN, or Native Orchestra of 18 Persons, perform daily Music and Dance Movements in the Annexe from 2.30 to 6.30, and 7.30 to 10 p.m. Admission One Shilling.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE, Argyll-street, Oxford-circus.—The Great and Unrivalled Troupe, Matchless Stud of Horses, the Best of Riders, the Best of Gymnasts, and the best of Clowns.—EVERY EVENING.—Doors open at seven commence at 7.30. Matinées every Wednesday and Saturday, doors open at 2, commence at 2.30. Prices 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Children under ten half-price. Box-office open from ten to four.—Proprietor and Director, Charles Hengler.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

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Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Bankers, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.
The Bank also receives money on Deposit at Three per cent. Interest, repayable on demand.
The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the Collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.
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A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.
FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.
31st March, 1880.

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A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.
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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS effect wonderful cures of bad legs and old wounds. This Ointment is a true "detergent" and these Pills are true "alteratives." If they be used according to the directions which are wrapped round each pot and box, there is no wound or ulcer, however obstinate, but will yield to their curative properties. Numbers of persons who have been patients in the large hospitals, and under the care of eminent surgeons, without deriving the least benefit, have been cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills, when other remedies had signally failed. For glandular swellings and diseases of the skin there are no remedies that can be used with so good an effect. Harmless, they are yet powerful; and though the cure they effect is rapid, it is also complete and permanent.

ELECTRICITY,
NATURE'S GREATEST REMEDY.
RESTORES HEALTH, INTEGRAL STRENGTH,
AND IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY.
Electric currents are readily evolved, easily graduated, and Self-Applied by means of

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANO ELECTRIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, &c., which have stood the test of thirty-five years. These unrivalled Appliances, whilst being very flexible and convenient to wear, produce an Electric Energy similar to that of a telegraphic battery, and without corrosive acids. Curative Electricity is thus rendered popular and extremely effective, and

Rheumatism,	Paralysis,
Muscular and Nervous Pains,	Gout,
Neuralgia,	Local and General Debility,
Indigestion,	Functional Disorders,
Nervous Exhaustion,	Bronchitis,

And many other ailments are often removed as by a charm. This is proved by a mass of documentary evidence from the highest authorities in science and medicine, borne out by thousands of cures effected and certified in below-mentioned Pamphlet.

CAUTION!
Beware of the sham Curative Articles, now deceptively advertised as Electric, but which are simply a "delusion and a snare." These articles are as entirely spurious as the advertisements concerning them are insidious. This can be easily detected by a simple test, as shown in PULVERMACHER'S Pamphlet, "Galvanism, Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy." Post free.

THE following TESTIMONIALS, together with Medical Documents, can be easily verified:—

GALVANISM v. ACUTE RHEUMATISM and BRONCHITIS.
"Gravesend, Ship Vellore, 25th Nov., 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I write to thank you, before leaving England, for the great benefit I have derived from your invention. I had attended two hospitals without getting any relief for my complaint, acute rheumatism, but in one month after wearing your Galvanic Belt I had quite recovered the use of my arm and shoulder. I also found great relief from a bad attack of bronchitis by wearing your Galvanic Bands, and I shall never be tired of speaking in their praise.—I remain, yours gratefully,
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher." "B. A. KIPPAX.

GALVANISM v. NEURALGIA.
"Spring-grove House, Linthwaite, Huddersfield, 23rd November, 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I suffered intense pain of neuralgia in head and face for five weeks. I got one of your Galvanic Chain Appliances, and in two days the pain completely left me; and I have not had a relapse since. To all who suffer I would earnestly recommend the same.—Yours truly, "B. WOODHEAD.
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."

GALVANISM v. RHEUMATISM.
"Oxton, Birkenhead, 18th November, 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I am thankful to report that I found your Galvanic Band effectual in removing the pain in my arm, and I have therefore cause to recommend your treatment to my friends and others when they suffer from rheumatic affections. The captain of one of our American Liners got one on my recommendation, and on returning from his voyage declared it was 'the best thing out.'—Yours faithfully, "H. H.
"J. L. Pulvermacher, Esq."
N.B.—Full name and address on application.

GALVANISM v. HEADACHE and SLEEPLESSNESS.
"Leicester, November, 16, 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say your Head Bands relieve the pain in the head very quickly, and induce sound and refreshing sleep.—I am yours truly,
"Mr. Pulvermacher." "N. W.
N.B.—Full name and address on application.

GALVANISM v. PILES.
"Liverpool-road, Stoke-on-Trent, November 17, 1882.
"Dear Sir,—Being badly troubled with piles, I was induced to try Pulvermacher's Electric Chain Bands. I commenced to wear them November 1st, and I can truly say that I am as free from anything of the kind now as I ever was. Please use my initials only.—I am, yours truly,
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher." "J. K.
N.B.—Full name and address on application.

NERVOUS and LOCAL DEBILITY.
"George-street, Euston-road, London, N., October 31, 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I have the greatest pleasure in giving my testimony to the thorough efficacy of your galvanic appliances in case of nervous and local debility. I have worn your Galvanic Belt for four months, and now I can enjoy life and mix in society, which for three years I was not able to do from a want of confidence, and those terrible fits of depression which affect both body and mind. Thanking you for your kindness in my case,
"I remain, yours truly "C.M.
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."
N.B.—Full name and address on application.

GALVANISM v. SCIATICA.
"Studley, near Redditch, Oct. 11, 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that the Galvanic Band which I obtained for a member of my congregation has proved most efficacious. The patient had been suffering terribly from sciatica for about nine months, during which time he was under medical treatment, and also tried the baths at Droitwich, but without getting any relief. After wearing your Belt for about a week, he began to improve, and in a very short time was completely cured. I need not tell you that he was gratefully surprised at the rapidity and completeness of the cure, and is anxious that you should be informed of it. This is the second case in which your Galvanic Appliances have proved of the utmost value to members of my congregation.—I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours,
"(Rev.) FREDK. STUBBS.
"Mr. J. L. Pulvermacher."

GALVANISM v. NEURALGIA.
"Weston-super-Mare, Oct. 2, 1882.
"Dear Sir,—I am glad to say I have derived great benefit from wearing your Galvanic Appliances. They have certainly cured me of neuralgia, from which I was a great sufferer.—I remain, yours truly. "G. P."
N.B.—Full name and address on application.

TESTIMONIAL from Dr. C. B. SMITH, of Ferns, Co. Wexford, Ireland.
"August 24, 1882.
"Gentlemen,—I have used your Belts in treatment of several of my patients, and in all cases with advantage, and in some with a bona-fide cure, and that permanently. One gentleman said he would not take £50 for his Belt if he could not replace it. I am satisfied that where Galvanism is indicated your Belts are the handiest and best in the market.—Faithfully yours,
"C. B. SMITH, L.C.S.P.
"Messrs. Pulvermacher and Co."

FOR FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both Medical and Private, see Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER of IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY," post free on application to

J. L. PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, London, W (nearly opposite Conduit-street.)

LATEST NEWS.

Cairo, Dec. 8.

The Khedive has accepted the resignation of Riaz Pasha. It is expected that the latter will be replaced in the Ministry of the Interior by Omar Pasha Lufti, the post of Minister of War thus vacated being filled by Ismail Pasha Eyoub.

Paris, Dec. 7.

The continuation of the pleadings of the counsel for MM. Bontoux and Féder, the directors of the Union Générale, has been postponed till Wednesday.

Paris, Dec. 8.

The *République Française* to-day publishes an article upon the Egyptian question, in which it says: "Should the *condominium* be suppressed in Egypt, each Power will regain its liberty of action, and if the British Government considers itself justified in pursuing an egotistical and personal policy to the detriment of French interests, we shall avail ourselves of our liberty to protect those interests in the way we may think best."

FUNERAL OF THE PRIMATE.

The funeral of the late Archbishop of Canterbury took place yesterday (Friday) in the churchyard of Addington. On Thursday evening the body of the Archbishop was placed in the coffin and removed from the room in which he died to the private chapel, where a service was conducted, at which all the family and the servants upon the estate were present. The Bishop of Dover delivered an address. The coffin was here placed upon the wheeled bier on which it was conveyed to the grave, and covered with flowers, which have been received in immense quantities from all quarters.

The first of the visitors arrived in Addington Park yesterday morning so early as eleven o'clock, but the majority came by special train from London, reaching East Croydon Station on the Brighton Railway at a quarter-past eleven, driving thence to the Palace. By this train, besides distinguished men of all classes, also travelled the Dukes of Connaught and Albany, Sir Henry Ponsonby (bringing magnificent wreaths from the Queen and Princess Beatrice), the Marquis of Hamilton (representing the Prince of Wales), and Colonel Gordon, as the representative of Prince and Princess Christian. The Duke of Cambridge wrote to say that, in deference to the family, who had expressed their desire that the funeral should be considered strictly a private one, he had waived his wish to be represented. As the visitors arrived at the Palace they were received by Mr. Davidson or one of the other chaplains, and at once conducted to the different reception-rooms from which the procession was formed. There were shortly assembled dignitaries of the Church, representatives of many societies, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the Mayor of Maidstone, and a large number of relatives.

About a quarter to one o'clock, the servants attached to the house and grounds assembled outside the chapel, and directly afterwards the procession set forth. In front, two and two, walked the servants, under the charge of Mr. Whalley (steward), immediately preceding the coffin, on either side of which were the butler of the deceased (Mr. Newberry), and his valet (Mr. Kersley), both of whom have been in his service for a great number of years. Then followed the Chaplains to his Grace, wearing surplices, in the following order:—

The Rev. Dr. Butler	The Rev. N. Pinder
The Rev. Erskine Knollys	The Hon. and Rev. W. H. Fremantle
The Rev. W. A. Spooner	The Rev. H. M. Spooner
The Rev. J. H. J. Ellison.	

Next came the Bishop of Dover, walking in front of the chief mourners—Miss Tait, Mrs. Randall Davidson, Miss Agnes Tait, and the Rev. Randall T. Davidson. The coffin, which was of polished oak, with a cross running its entire length, bore the inscription:—

"Archibald Campbell,
Archbishop of Canterbury,
Born Dec. 21st, 1811,
Died on Advent Sunday,
Dec. 3rd, 1882."

This, however, was quite hidden from sight under the mass of wreaths and crosses, conspicuous amongst which were those sent just before the funeral from the Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and Prince and Princess Christian.

Immediately behind the chief mourners followed the Dukes of Connaught and Albany, General Sir H. Ponsonby, Earl Sydney, the Marquess of Hamilton, and Colonel Gordon, next in order coming the chief Prelates of the Church, amongst whom were the Bishops of London, Winchester, Durham, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, Peterborough, Rochester, Truro, Worcester, Carlisle, Bedford, Colchester, Nelson, Victoria, Huron, Antigua, Honolulu, and Edinburgh, Bishops Oxenden, Tufnell, Mitchinson, Staley, Perry, and Cheetham. Next in order were the Archbishop's relatives other than the members of his immediate family, in the following order:—

Sir Hereward Wake	Mr. W. H. Wake, C.B.
Mr. Drury Wake	Colonel B. Wake
The Very Rev. E. Spooner	Major Tait
Sir A. Campbell	Mr. F. Pitman
Mr. C. Sitwell	Colonel Hare
Major Fortescue	Mr. G. Fortescue
Mr. A. Campbell Swinton	Mr. M. O'Brien, Q.C.
Mr. Sydney Spooner	Mr. C. Spooner
Rev. A. Connell	Mr. G. Macrone
Rev. G. H. Johnson	Mr. E. St. Aubyn Wake
Colonel Warde	

These in turn were succeeded by the Cathedral Chapter and Clergy of the Diocese of Canterbury, the Dean of Canterbury, the Archdeacon of Maidstone, Canon Fremantle, Canon Holland, and Canon Thomas. The Dean of Westminster walked next, with Earl Stanhope, Mr. A. J. B. Hope, M.P., Mr. Goschen, M.P., Sir T. Mowbray, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., Mr. C. Dalrymple, M.P., the Hon. W. Egerton, M.P., Sir H. Peek, M.P., the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and the Mayor of Maidstone. A number of members of the following societies came next:—

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the National Society, Sion College, the Church Missionary Society, the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Anglo-Continental Society, the Church of England Sunday-school Institute, the Young Men's Friendly Society, the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, the Incorporated Church Building Society, the Colonial and Continental Church Society, the Church of England Temperance Society, and the Sons of the Clergy Corporation.

After the societies followed a number of Rural Deans and Honorary Canons, while the *cortège* was brought up by a long string of intimate friends of the deceased Archbishop, amongst whom were the Deans of Worcester, Chichester, Carlisle, Durham, Christ Church (Oxford), Rochester, Chester, Windsor, and Rupertsland; the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, the Masters of Balliol and Christ Church, Oxford; the Warden of Merton, Canons Farrar, Duckworth, and Wilkinson; the Headmasters of Rugby, Charterhouse, Harrow, and Whitgift, &c.

At the gates of the churchyard were the Rev. E. W. Knollys, vicar of Addington, the Archbishop of York, the Rev. W. Henry, curate, and the choir of the church. As the bier reached the entrance, which had been temporarily opened in the wall, the opening sentences of the Burial Service were recited by the Vicar. Just at the moment as the procession reached the church portal, the choir sang "Lead kindly light amid the encircling gloom." The Psalms and the Burial Service were chanted, and the Lesson was read by the Rev. Randall Davidson, after which the hymn, "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand," was sung by the choir. This concluded the service in the church, and the procession was again formed to the grave, where the Rev. E. W. Knollys officiated, the choir singing "Let saints on earth in concert sing," and "Jesu, lover of my soul." When all was over the Archbishop of York pronounced the Benediction.

A marked distinction between mourning and gloom was drawn at the Archbishop's interment. For some time past gloomy funerals have been unknown at Addington. The Archbishop himself was president of the Church Funeral Reform Association, and Addington joined in the movement for making funerals "more Christian in their character and more economical in their expense." It was known in the village that the Primate on his death-bed spoke of his own obsequies, wished to be carried to the grave by his own servants, and said, "Let my funeral be a bright one." There was, therefore, no black drapery in the little church at Addington; but it was beautifully decorated with choice flowers instead. In the Cathedral at Canterbury, for probably the first time after the death of a Primate, there has been no black drapery excepting on the Archiepiscopal throne. For such simple mourning as was worn by the lodgekeepers and their families provision had been made in accordance with the Archbishop's own practice at previous funerals in the family. It was intended that the same description should apply to this interment as was given of that of Dr. Tait's son in the *Parish Church Magazine*:—"The conventional signs of grief (now happily less common than in years past) were all omitted, and full place was given to the expression of Christian hope which breathes through our Church Burial Service." But the grief felt at Addington was none the less sincere because the "conventional signs" were repressed.

In the quiet country churchyard where the Primate was yesterday buried two Archbishops already lie, and the tombs of two more are in the little church itself. Archbishop Manners Sutton, who was the first Bishop resident at Addington, lies under the organ, which is built over what was the vestry at the time of his death. Archbishop Howley's remains rest under the chancel. The grave of Archbishop Longley lies only a yard or two to the south of that in which now rests Archibald Campbell Tait, between those of his wife and son. In another part of the churchyard lies Dr. Sumner and several members of his family. The ancient church at Addington, which is celebrated for the Norman windows in its chancel, has been restored and enlarged since the time of Dr. Longley's funeral. The stained glass windows are the pride of the parish, since they commemorate valued friends in the Archbishop's wife and son. The memorial to his son was erected by private subscription among his friends at Addington and the neighbourhood. The memorial to Mrs. Tait is the tribute of the late Archbishop.

SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Francis Douglas Carlyon, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Carlyon, of Highlands, Exeter, to Anna Maria, second daughter of the Rev. Percy James Croft.

Also between Mr. George Bowes Croft, second son of the late Mr. Robert Croft, formerly of 1st Royal Dragoons, to Rosellen Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Percy James Croft, of Kingstone Rectory, Canterbury, and grand-daughter of the late Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Also between Mr. Charles Bewes, eldest son of C. T. Bewes, Esq., Mannamead, Plymouth, and Miss Frances Soltau, second daughter of J. T. Soltau, Esq., and Lady Young, of The Brake, Horrabridge, Devon.

Also between Thomas Swynfen Parker Jervis, son of the Hon. E. Swynfen Parker Jervis, of Aston Hall, Staffordshire, and Miss B. H. Atkinson, daughter of the late F. B. Atkinson, of Morland Hall, Westmoreland. The marriage will take place in January, at Torquay.

Also between Mr. Tremayne Miles, 18th Hussars, eldest son of Mr. Edward Miles, of Stainsbridge, Malmesbury, and Miss Anna Coralie Sellar, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Sellar, of Hallgrove, Bagshot.

Also between Mr. Douglas L. Steel, son of the late J. Steele, Esq., of South Hill Grove, Liverpool, and of Kirkwood, Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, N.B., and Miss Maud Elizabeth Collier, eldest daughter of John Francis Collier, Esq. (judge of the Liverpool County Court), and niece of the Right Hon. Sir Robert P. Collier.

Also between Mr. Stephen Grehan, only son of Mr. George Grehan, of Clonmeen, county Cork, and Miss Esther Chichester, third daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Raleigh Chichester.

Two interesting marriages were solemnised this week, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Southsea. On Tuesday Mr. Coningsby Erskine, a son of the Hon. J. Augustus Erskine, was married from the Woodlands, Waterlooville, the residence of the bride's brother, to Miss Florence Jones, second daughter of the late Mr. George Jones, of Cooper Grange, Trinidad; and on Wednesday Miss Rachel Georgina Erskine, a daughter of Mr. Augustus Erskine, was married to the Rev. E. F. Norman. The ceremonies were attended by many friends of the families, and the presents from numerous parts of England and Scotland were numerous and costly.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, late 34th Regiment, and Miss Parker took place on the 30th ult., at St. Mary's Church, Ware, Herts. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Captain Parker, of Ware Park, arrived at the church at twenty minutes to twelve, and was received by her three bridesmaids, who wore dresses of cream voile, blue velvet sashes, and blue hats with ostrich feathers. The bride's dress was cream brocaded satin, trimmed with chenille and pearls, and fine Brussels lace on the bodice; tulle veil with wreath and collarette of orange blossom, myrtle, and stephanotis. Mrs. Parker, of Ware Park, was attired in a handsome dress of plain and brocaded brown velvet, trimmed with shaded beads; the bonnet also of beads, with trimmings of brown velvet. Lady Sullivan, sister to the bridegroom, wore a myrtle-green cashmere and velvet skirt, with velvet casaque; the bonnet was to match. The newly-married pair left for Folkestone early in the afternoon. The bride's travelling dress was of brown Ottoman broché satin, with skirt of satin, and rich embroidery over it.

The county ball took place in the new Townhall, Midhurst, on the 28th ult., and was fully and fashionably attended, the Earl and Countess of Egmont bringing a party of forty guests from Cowdray Park. The rooms were most tastefully decorated with rare shrubs and flowers, and flags, lent by the officers of Her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, from Portsmouth. An excellent band was in attendance. Among those present were the Earl and Countess of Egmont, Viscount and Viscountess Gormanton, Lord and Lady Graves, Lord and Lady Erskine, Lady Westbury and the Hon. Miss Bethel, Lady Thompson, Sir Henry, Lady, and Miss Holland, the Hon. Mrs. and Miss Chetwynd, the Hon. Claude Hay, Major and Mrs. Skinner, Mr. and Mrs. Lane (of Dangstein), Colonel and Mrs. Stanley Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Mildmay, Colonel Gully, Mrs. Carey Elwes, Mrs. and the Misses Johnson, the Misses Dickenson, General and Mrs. Panton, Mr. Hohler, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. Turner, &c. Some of the dresses were lovely. The Countess of Egmont wore pale grey satin, with a silver brocade bodice and tunic, trimmed with red and silver fringes, and magnificent tiara and ornaments of diamonds. Lady Erskine wore black satin and tulle, with diamond stars. Lady Graves was in white brocade, satin and lace, with very beautiful diamonds and pearls. Lady Gormanton wore a black dress, with clusters of large deep red-shaded roses, and diamond butterflies. Lady Westbury was in black, and her daughter in white.

The marriage of Mr. Ernest E. C. Wellesley, third son of Colonel Wellesley, of Aldershot, and great-nephew of the late Duke of Wellington, with Miss Florence S. L. Platt, fifth daughter of the late Mr. John Platt, M.P. for Oldham, was solemnised at St. Thomas's Church, Werneth, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., by the Bishop of Manchester, in the presence of a large number of relations and friends. The church was tastefully decorated, and the service was fully choral. The bridegroom was accompanied by his cousin, the Hon. Cecil Cadogan, as best man. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Major Platt, was accompanied by six bridesmaids. The bride wore a dress of white brocaded satin, trimmed with Brussels lace and a Brussels net veil over a wreath of natural orange blossoms. The bridesmaids' dresses were of pink nun's cloth, with pointed bodices, trimmed with brown feather bordering. After the ceremony Mrs. Platt entertained a large company at breakfast at Werneth Park.

The marriage of Major Chas. Wyndham, Royal Irish Rifles (83rd Regiment), son of the late Col. Chas. and Hon. Mrs. Wyndham, with Miss Laura Wodehouse, youngest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Alfred Wodehouse, took place on the 23rd ult., at St. Peter's Church, Eaton square. The wedding party met at the church soon after eleven o'clock, the bridegroom being accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Percy C. H. Wyndham, as best man. The bride, on her arrival at the church, was received by her cousin, Mr. B. Currie, who afterwards gave her away, and Miss Wyndham, only sister of the bridegroom, as bridesmaid. The bride wore white velvet brocade and satin, trimmed with lace and pearl embroidery, a spray of orange blossoms being attached to the dress by a diamond and ruby pin, the gift of the Hon. Mrs. Sartoris; a veil of antique lace, covering a wreath of orange blossoms, was fastened to the hair by a large diamond star, her other ornaments including a diamond and emerald pendant, the gift of Mr. Bertram Currie, a gold bracelet set with pearls, and a bouquet. Miss Wyndham wore peacock satin dress, trimmed with ostrich feather bordering, and bonnet to match. The bridegroom's gift was an enamelled and crystal locket. After the ceremony the party was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Currie, at Richmond-terrace, when those present included the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, and Lady Constance Wodehouse, Lord and Lady Leconfield, Lord Polwarth, Lady Mary Currie, Hon. Mrs. Sartoris, Colonel Karslake, Major Metcalfe, Captain and Mrs. Cooke Collis, Mr. Thornton Wodehouse, Mr. T. Currie, the Rev. L. and Mrs. Dawson Damer, Miss Wyndham, Mr. P. C. H. Wyndham, and others. At half-past two o'clock the newly-married couple started for Scotland, Lord Polwarth having placed a seat at their disposal.

The Earl and Countess of Cork gave a ball at Marston Biggold on the 24th ult., to celebrate the coming of age of their son, Lord Dungarvan. The company numbered upwards of two hundred, and included the Marquis of Bath and Lady Alice Hynnes, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, Lord and Lady Hylton and the Hon. Agatha Joliffe, the Dowager Viscountess de Vesci, Lord and Lady Capell, Lord Suffield and the Hon. C. Harbord, the Hon. Harry Tyrrwhit Willson, Lady Ulrica and Miss Thynne, Lord W. Nevill, Viscountess Dangan and the Hon. F. Wellesley, Lady Williams Wynn and Miss Williams Wynn, Sir C. and Lady Staveley, the Hon. Mrs. Halford and Miss Halford, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby and Miss Ponsonby, Mr. W. Long and Lady Doreen Long, Lady Grace Baring, Lady Hervey Bathurst, Captain (2nd Life Guards) and the Hon. Mrs. Nield, Miss Beckett Denison, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Phipps, the Misses Graham-Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. A. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Napier, &c. The Countess of Cork wore black with a magnificent tiara of diamonds. Lady Emma Baring wore a dress of maroon tulle, with velvet bodice. The toilet of Lady Capel was much admired. Miss Baring wore white tulle, with tufts of crimson marabout. The Hon. Julia Stonor wore white satin, the front of the skirt being of small kiltings, trimmed with gold tassels. Amongst the *débutantes* were the Hon. F. Wellesley, Miss Dickinson, and Miss Louisa Harford. These young ladies all wore simple toilets of white tulle.

The marriage of Mr. Walter Henry Bullock, of Faulkbourn Hall, Essex, to Miss Caroline Elizabeth Bouverie, eldest daughter of Mr. J. A. S. Bouverie, of Delapré Abbey, Northampton, was solemnised at the parish church of St. Edmund, Hardingstone, on Tuesday morning. Notwithstanding the cold and inclement state of the weather, there was a large congregation. The approach to the church was tastefully decorated, and the interior was also embellished. In the village, too, evidence was given of the happy occasion, as garlands of evergreens and flags were to be seen across the roadway. On the bridal party entering the church at a quarter past eleven o'clock, the organist played a march from *Eli*. The service was then proceeded with, being conducted by the Archdeacon of Northampton (the Ven. F. H. Thicknesse, D.D.), assisted by the Rev. F. Watson, rector of Great Wigborough, Essex (cousin of the bridegroom), and the Rev. R. H. Cox, vicar of Hardingstone. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in an ivory satin dress, with Brussels lace flounce and sprays of orange blossoms, and a wreath of orange blossoms, with veil of Brussels lace, and handkerchief to match. There were seven bridesmaids. The five first young ladies wore dresses of coral-coloured Surah trimmed with cream lace, with sailors' hats to match. They each carried a Brussels lace fan with monogram, the gift of the bridegroom. The two last were dressed in white Surah, with sailors' hats to match, and each wore a gold brooch (two bullocks' heads yoked), presented by the bridegroom. The best man was Mr. Herbert Bullock. As the newly-wedded pair left the church, Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played, and the bells rang out a merry peal. Subsequently a large company sat down to breakfast at the Abbey. The newly-wedded pair left Northampton for London, *en route* for the Continent.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed Acrostic Editor, *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

QUARTERLY LIST.

1. Alga, Bab, Elsie, Lux, Magnet, Roslyn, Sleepy, St. Michael's, and Tyssi.
2. Culverin, Chavernes, Fleece, Mac, Quiz, Sparks, Two Countesses, and Vieille Miss.
3. Berkshire, Cave Lupum, Cymro, Fritz, Greenland, and Hero.
4. Chestnut, Lavecrep, Libys, and Lance.
5. Kiddle-a-wink, and Zulus.
6. Bruce, Dumfoodle, Keanmore, Ouvriere, Wylmcote, and X.
7. Conjecture, and Mrs. Mums.
8. Dunstan, M.A.E.B., Pegasus, Sarnia, and Zenobia.
9. Cousins, Hampton Courtier, Jib, and Land o' Nod.
10. Katydid, Ketha, and Pusscat-mew.
11. Etak, Hadji, Iris, and Noremac.
12. Knole, Maud, Peewit, and Spero.
13. Persevere and Roma.

It will be seen that the result of the Quarterly Competition is a tie between Persevere and Roma, for whose benefit a special acrostic will be inserted next week.

Sarnia.—Dublin University is known as the "Silent Sister." The Editor is unable to give the origin of the term, which is, however, a very well known one.

Two Countesses.—No answer was received from you to the last acrostic.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 1.

(Twenty-eighth Quarter.)

1. C as	S
2. A tti	C
3. U she	R
4. C ap	E
5. U	W
6. S u	S

As none of the answers received to the above were correct in every particular, the Editor will follow established precedent and allow no alternatives, so that the competition for the present quarter will practically begin with the second acrostic.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(Twenty-eighth Quarter.)

Prem.

My first at this season doth housewives employ,
May all turn out my second, for their friends to enjoy,
My whole is a word we should aye speak with pain,
And must soon say to one we shall ne'er see again.

1.
When in her best attire young Miss appears,
Full many a flounce, and frill, and *this* she wears.

2.
Once through my power a mighty fall befel,
Once Science lit the world because I fell.

3.
"That from this golden ——— hath divorced
So many English kings."

4.
Pity that some so grand a name should bear,
And as a cloak for narrowness the title wear.

The following is the result of the Liverpool Election:—Smith (L), 18,130; Forwood (C), 17,799.

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